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From: Cleary Amanda [<mailto:Amanda.Cleary@ehp.qld.gov.au>]
Sent: Tuesday, 22 October 2013 12:08 PM
To: Kate Swepson
Subject: FW: RE: ERA 60 Assessment Manager - We Kando

Hi Kate

As discussed, please find attached a copy of the EA as requested

If you have any questions please don't hesitate to contact me.

Kind Regards,
 Dr Amanda Cleary | Principal Environmental Officer
 Department of Environment and Heritage Protection (EHP)
 Environmental Services & Regulation Division (ESR) Southern Region
 173 Hume Street Toowoomba
 PO Box 731, Toowoomba QLD 4350

T: 07 4699 4371 ♦ F: 07 4699 4399

E: Amanda.Cleary@ehp.qld.gov.au

W: www.ehp.qld.gov.au

Please note I only work Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays.

From: David Hooke [<mailto:davedump@netxp.com.au>]
Sent: Wednesday, 21 August 2013 12:40 PM
To: Cleary Amanda
Subject: Fwd: RE: ERA 60 Assessment Manager

Hi Amanda
 Here is the letter from council
 Thanks
 dave

----- Original Message -----

Subject: RE: ERA 55 & ERA 58 Assessment Manager
Date: Wed, 3 Oct 2012 01:22:09 +0000
From: Elizabeth Franklin <Elizabeth.Franklin@wdrc.qld.gov.au>
To: David Hooke <davedump@netxp.com.au>

Hi David,

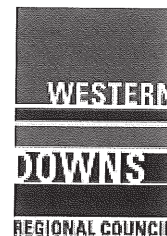
After checking with Candice Bonar it has been concluded that for the additional ERA 60 Department of Environment and Heritage Protection are the administering authority for the proposed waste treatment at the property described as Lot 83 on LY566 and Lot 170 on LY481 and located at 27150 Warrego Highway, Chinchilla.

Regards
Elizabeth Franklin
 Planning Officer Development Assessment

Chinchilla Customer Service Centre
 PO Box 551, Dalby, Qld 4405

Phone 07 4679 4318 Fax 07 4679 4099
elizabeth.franklin@wdrc.qld.gov.au

www.wdrc.qld.gov.au



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To: David Hooke <davedump@netxp.com.au>

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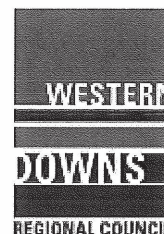
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 Planning Officer Development Assessment

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RTI DL RELEASE - EHP

REQUEST FOR STATUTORY APPROVAL – Southern Region (West)

SWR/090927(4)

RSA NO.:

SW1065

R S A Cover Sheet

ENVIRONMENTAL OFFICER TO COMPLETE:

TYPE OF APPROVAL OR PERMIT: EA & DP

NAME OF ASSESSING OFFICER: Amanda Cleary

Jurisdiction: ☐ Single ☐ Multi ***
 *** For Multi Jurisdiction applications please refer to the document entitled "Administration Procedure for Processing Multi-Jurisdictional Development Applications" dated 25/7/2012

☐ Pre Green Tape application – conversion to EA required ☒ Pre SARA application – DA taken to be an EA
☐ SARA application ☐ Scenario 1 ☐ Scenario 2 ☐ Scenario 3
☐ EA Only ☐ Other

☐ Environmental Protection Regulations ☒ Sustainability Planning Act
☒ Environmental Protection Act – Other
☐ Environmental Protection Act – Resource Activities (Tenure Type & number.....)

ORIGINAL TO BE SENT TO: We Kando

Postal address to be used: 39 Lagoon Road, Morayfield QLD 4506

davedump@netxp.com.au

☒ Normal Mail ☒ Registered Post ☐ Delivery Confirmation ☐ Express Post ☒ Email
 Documents to be sent:
☒ Letter ☒ Notice ☒ Permit ☒ Info Sheet ☐ Technical Advice (SARA) ☐ Additional Attachments as below

COPY TO BE SENT TO:

Amy MacCartie NRM PO Box 318 Toowoomba 4350 (SPA Notice & permit)
 CEO WDRCL PO Box 551 Dalby 4405 (SPA Notice & Permit)

☒ Normal Mail ☐ Registered Post ☐ Delivery Confirmation ☐ Express Post ☐ Email
 Documents to be sent:
☐ Letter ☒ Notice ☒ Permit ☐ Info Sheet ☐ Technical Advice (SARA) ☐ Additional Attachments as below

Project Reference Number: 256798 File Number: TWB: SWR: 090927

Permit No./Nos: SPDE05423513 EPPRO1067913

If this permit is for a prescribed ERA, does it require financial assurance to be lodged: ☒ Yes ☐ No

DECISION:

☒ Approved

☐ Not Approved

Manager's Signature: sch4p4(6) Personal information

Date Approved: 17/12/16

ESO TO COMPLETE:

IS APPLICANT A SUITABLE OPERATOR: ☒ Yes ☐ No ☐ N/A

- ☐ Smart eDA updated ☒ Tracking spread sheet updated
- ☒ FA to be recorded (prescribed ERA) ☒ Ecotrack timeframes entered
- ☒ Permits spread sheet updated including:
- ☐ For standard ERA 16 EAs – record on appropriate tab
- ☐ If surrendered/cancelled/suspended – remove from Reg Cert or EA tab and record on appropriate tab
- ☐ If Surrendered/Cancelled/Suspended – move docs in Public Register G Drive
- ☐ For SARA applications (not entered into Ecotrack) email documents (PDF and Word versions) to ToowoombaSARA@dsdip.qld.gov.au
- ☐ Email notification to Waste.Track@ehp.qld.gov.au when surrendering, cancelling or suspending an EA with waste vehicles
- ☐ If amendment etc. check that previous versions of the permit have correct status (also check permits with different numbers). Also if appropriate, check that annual return entries are correct and on the correct version of the permit.
- ☐ Copies of PINs must be sent to GPO Box 2454, Brisbane QLD 4001 - Attn: Infringements and emailed (Infringement.Notices@ehp.qld.gov.au).
- ☐ Suspensions by Application: To suspend a permit use the "Actions" menu, "Suspend Permit". This screen does not have the capacity to put an end date, therefore local processes will need to be implemented to re-activate the permit once the period has expired. An email will need to be sent to the Ecotrack Help Desk requesting them to change the status back to "current" – this will ensure that Annual Return reminders will be processed. Update Permits spread sheet to correctly reflect status of the permit.

ADMIN STAFF TO COMPLETE:

Please do not send out any internal memos/assessment reports/checklists. Multi application responses are to be issued collectively.

- ☒ Green copy for file ☒ Scan and save to Keeper
- ☒ Green copy for Public Register plastic sleeve ☒ Scan and save to G Drive Public Register
- ☐ Scan and email to ☒ Scan and upload to Ecotrack
- ☐ For SARA applications not entered into Ecotrack (e.g. technical advice) please scan and upload documents into Ecotrack against the corresponding EA
- ☒ File a copy of this checklist

Registered Post No. if applicable: 499171256017 (p 499171256017 mentation)

Date Posted: 17/10/13 Date scanned/emailed if multi jurisdiction: / /

☐ Additional request/s as below:

OTHER INFORMATION:

COMPLETED BY: Ben Kennedy DATE: 18/10/13

COMMENTS:

Assessment Report

Assessment of a site specific application

This assessment report is for site specific applications for environmental authorities for environmentally relevant activities under the Environmental Protection Act 1994.

PROJECT NAME: We Kando	
PRINCIPAL APPLICANT: David Hooke – We Kando Pty Ltd	
JOINT APPLICANTS: N/A	
AGENT/ SERVICE ADDRESS: 3341 Wallace Road, Ningi QLD 4511	
ERA DESCRIPTION: ERA 60 (1)(d) – operating a regulated waste disposal with more than 200,000t/year	
LOCATION DESCRIPTION: 21750 Warrego Highway / Engine Road Baking Board. QLD 4413	
TENURE DESCRIPTION: 83LY566, 170LY481, 137LY204	
ECOTRACK PROJECT NO: 256798	ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORITY NO: EPPR01067913
ASSOCIATED DEVELOPMENT APPROVAL NO: SPDE05423513	FILE NO: SWR/090927

1) Abstract

We Kando Pty Ltd applied to the department to establish a large scale regulated waste facility with the primary purpose of disposing of solid salt from coal seam gas and reverse osmosis plants. The life of the proposed landfill is 20 years, however as the salt will never decay and the environmental risk associated with the disposal of the salt will remain indefinitely. As a result this site could potentially become a liability to the State if not managed, monitored or rehabilitated appropriately.

2) Brief summary of operation

We Kando Pty Ltd (We Kando) operate a resource extraction and waste management facility at its land holding located at 21750 Warrego Highway, Baking Board. Principle activities undertaken at the facility currently include:

- (a) Quarry operation for extraction and production of road construction material;
- (b) Acceptance of brine from Reverse Osmosis (RO) treatment facility for storage and evaporation within engineered ponds;
- (c) Acceptance of untreated and treated effluent from package sewage treatment plants for storage, and/or direct land application subject to suitable effluent; and
- (d) Acceptance of green waste and inert soils (including inert drilling muds), for stockpiling, separation and blending, and conditioning to produce compost or soil conditioner; and
- (e) ERA 56 – tyre recycling.

We Kando have applied for ERA 60 (1)(d) – operating a regulated waste disposal facility with more than 200,000t/year. The objective of the facility is to support waste disposal needs for local industry, including existing and future proposed agricultural/farming, coal mining and coal seam gas activities. We Kando propose to extend the scope of its current waste management activities to include the following:

- (a) Acceptance of a range of soils and solids-dominated by slurries/sludges, with these materials to be subject to any combination of the following:
 - (i) Dewatering by sedimentation and/or evaporation (air-drying);
 - (ii) Treatment and stabilisation of solids by land farming for:
 - Use in site activities;
 - Addition to feedstock for composting/soil conditioner manufacture;
 - Direct beneficial use as blended soil product for sale; and/or

- (iii) Disposal by landfilling on-site, with or without pre-treatment.
- (b) Acceptance for temporary storage of product salt, derived from a locally sited RO plant brine treatment facility;
- (c) Acceptance of waste salt from RO plant brine treatment to landfill;
- (d) Acceptance of a solid waste stream generated from local industry, with this waste stream comprising either:
 - General (non-putrescible) waste, made-up primarily of construction; and
 - General (putrescible) waste from site operations and accommodation camps.

1.2 Specific details

The development will be staged and it is anticipated that it will be accepting waste for at least 20 years. Due to the complexity and the scale of the activity/site, it has been considered important to provide a detailed analysis of the site, the sources of wastes proposed to be accepted on site, in particular the waste and product salt and how it will be designed, constructed and managed (see Table 1 for additional information).

Whilst regulated waste storage should be approved under ERA 56 – regulated waste storage, the department has advised the proponent (pers.com James Mackenzie - Manager) to apply for ERA 60(1) – regulated waste disposal in case an alternative reuse option does not become available and the salt is buried indefinitely. This approval is seen as more conservative since conditions will be established to minimise the long term potential environmental harm.

The site is already authorised for regulated waste storage and disposal. The local government (Western Downs Regional Council) have notified the department that the application does not trigger the planning scheme and have devolved the assessment manager role to the department. The land holding are zoned *Noxious Industrial* under the Western Downs Regional Council Planning scheme.

Hydrology and site flooding potential

The site is gently undulating, sloping generally from southeast to northwest, with surface water runoff discharging via a number of unimproved drainage channels to a drainage line that crosses the north western corner of the property. This drainage channel is named Stockyard Creek (the Creek). The flow is ephemeral, occurring in response to rainfall, and flows north eastward into Baking Board Creek, which turns southward beneath the Warrego Highway, into Rocky Creek and then Charleys Creek flowing through the Chinchilla township. Charleys Creek then drains into the Condamine River approximately 10km to the south.

Stockyard Creek is defined conservatively as a watercourse under the *Water Act 2000*, and therefore is a constraint with respect to the site development.

Flooding potential was assessed by the consultant. It was undertaken by considering the nearest recorded flood level at the Condamine River some 10km to the south of the site. At this point, the minor flood inundation level is around Relative Level (RL) 299.2m Australian Height Datum (AHD), which is some 27m lower in elevation than the Creek channel within the site. Based on these conditions, the consultant believes that the site is not threatened by regional backwater flooding.

The proponent proposes a flood buffer for the length of the Creek within the site of 100 m (50m on each side of the bank), in addition to restricting development to within a depth of 10m below existing ground level, as a means of limiting the opportunity for intersection of groundwater and potential environmental impact on the Creek.

Geological conditions

According to the proponent, samples of excavated sandstone from the quarry located on lot 83 LY566 were submitted for geotechnical testing and site stratigraphy to a depth of up to 12m was analysed when drilling the groundwater monitoring wells. No other information was provided regarding the depth to underground aquifers.

The proponent concluded that the site comprises moderately weathered, weak to strong sandstone, red brown/brown in colour with light grey mottling. In most portions of the site, a topsoil horizon of less than 200 mm exists across the surface of the weathered sandstone sequences. Deeper soils, comprising residual clays, extending to a depth of 1.0m, are understood to occur along the margins (up to 500m in width) of the Creek.

It should be noted that the geotechnical samples were not taken from lot 137 plan LY204 which is where the product salt will be stored or lot 170 LY481 where the waste salt will be disposed of.

1.2.1 Product salt

Salt precipitate is a by-product of RO plant pre-treatment. The source of the product salt is from groundwater recovered from coal seam gas extraction within the region. The material is expected to be of "spadable" consistency.

According to the proponent, the material would likely be geotechnically benign, although marginally dissolvable under certain conditions, such as contact with moisture/infiltration. The worst case scenario anticipated is the production of highly saline leachate from any product salt stockpile when subject to direct rainfall and failure of the liner system to prevent contaminants (salts) being released to groundwater.

Product salt will be delivered in loose form by trucks, placed onto the working face, and then compacted. Product salt will be stockpiled at the leading edge of the working face, then pushed down the face to progress the lift. Cover layers would be used in the event that the operation is suspended or rainfall is expected. Intermediate and final cover layers would also be applied as required to isolate completed platform surfaces.

The proponent has stated that this storage area will exist as a temporary impoundment for the salt product, with opportunities being sought for marketing of the product for sale, processing or otherwise reuse. However provisions will be made to cap the product salt providing a secure containment in the long term in the event that an appropriate market is delayed or is not found, which is why the application has been made for regulated waste disposal.

1.2.2 Waste salt

The chemical composition of the waste salt is currently not definitive, although is expected to comprise inorganic precipitates (including metals of minor proportions), grit and fines (from groundwater host sequences and bore screens) and minor organics from the treatment process.

Comparable to the product salt, the waste salt would likely be geotechnically benign, although may be marginally dissolvable under certain conditions in contact with moisture/infiltration. The worst case scenario anticipated is a highly saline leachate from any waste salt stockpile when subject to direct rainfall. Similar conditions with respect to compacted densities and maximum stockpile heights, as described for product salts, are expected to exist. Waste salt will be delivered and incorporated into each cell in the same manner as the product salt as discussed above.

1.2.3 Putrescible and non-putrescible waste landfill

The development footprint for the Solid Waste Landfill will incorporate the area to the west of the existing compost pad (which is currently being used to store drilling mud), within the footprint of the existing treated effluent pond, and extends to the south with a proposed footprint of 9.4 ha.

Solid waste will be delivered in either a loose or semi compacted trucks, then placed and compacted regularly with earthen material to a thickness of at least 20 mm or an alternative dense and incombustible material of sufficient thickness and nature to ensure that there is no exposure of waste.

1.2.4 Contaminated/Impacted Soils

The proponent also proposes to landfill a range of soils as solid waste such as:

- Contaminated soils from site or clean-up works at any operation, accepted for direct landfilling;
- Residual soils from land farm treatment of contaminated or impacted soils;
- Dewatered and stabilised sludges and slurries, not otherwise suitable for land farming or used in composting/soil conditioner manufacture;
- Reject product or unsuitable feedstock for the compost/soil conditioner manufacturing operation.

According to the proponent any soils reporting to the landfill will be solid/spadable. The criteria for acceptance of the contaminated/impact soils were provided by the proponent and are the same as the department's *Guideline ERA 60 – Waste Disposal, Landfill Siting, Design, Operation and Rehabilitation* (2012). For landfilling purposes, a rate for soil to be landfilled of 10,000 tonnes/annum has been adopted. Based on a compacted density of 1.5t/m³ and assuming a total 20 year operation, a total air-space demand for soil of up to 150,000m³ exists.

Table 1: Volume, construction and rehabilitation of specific waste streams cells.

Product salt		
Volume to be stored	Cell construction	Closure and rehabilitation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 300,000 to 600,000t/annum; • 1.5 million m³ over 5 years; • Designed to accommodate a total capacity of 12 million m³ over 20 years. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stage 1: within Lot 170LY481; • Stage 2: within Lot137 LY204 • Total footprint 15.6 ha; • Final extent of Product Salt Storage area development will depend on the quantity of product ultimately received; • Each cell would comprise of 250 m x 150 m to a nominal depth of 3m; • Minimum attenuation zone of 2 m; • Cell floor and batters would be lined using fill engineered to a defined compaction standard. The fill portion of the liner would interconnect with bunding formed on the perimeter of the cell used for stormwater diversion purposes; • A polyethylene geomembrane (1.5m nominal thickness) would be placed over the surface of the earthen fill liner. The geomembrane would be anchored into the perimeter bunds; • According to the proponent leak detection drainage is not considered necessary because Stockyard Creek is located at least 50m from away from the product salt storage area, and that leak detection drains would indicate the presence of leakage from the storage and would enable management of this leakage prior to reaching the Creek; • Leachate will be collected within the cell and sumps will be formed to pump out the leachate and store in Pond 1(lined brine pond) on Lot 170LY481. This will require an amendment to the existing EA EPPR0496413. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A capping profile will comprise of a geomembrane overlain by 150 to 300mm shredded tyre layer for subsurface drainage. This will be overlain with 600mm of engineered earth fill (similar to earth fill liner material) overlain by 400mm of topsoil/subsoil for revegetation purposes is proposed. The design of the landform and capping configuration is based on the condition that the storage is temporary, as We Kando are intending to recover the product salt. • The final landform of the Product Salt area will be gradually developed through the filling of the product salt in a staged manner to allow progressive capping to be applied to the product salt profile. • The Conceptual Closure and Rehabilitation Plan provided by the proponent indicates that ground and surface water monitoring will continue to be undertaken for a period of 4 years following decommissioning and closure of the facility, after which time the environmental performance of the facility would be reviewed, with a view to reducing the monitoring scope and frequency.

Table 1 continued: Volume, construction and rehabilitation of specific waste streams cells.

Waste salt		
Volume to be stored	Cell construction	Closure and rehabilitation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Approximately 30,000t/annum for up to 20 years; Total airspace requirement of 600,000m³ assuming a compacted dry density for the waste salt of 1.0t/m³. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Located on Lot 83 LY566 on the eastern end of the treatment and landfill area, adjacent to the site entrance and weighbridge; Footprint of approximately 6.13ha. Note this was originally stated as being 20ha in the application but revised down in the information request response; Positioned within the existing quarry; The nominal depth of excavation to be adopted for the area is 4 m; A liner would comprise of a geosynthetic clay liner draped over quarry batters, and earthen fill (600mm thickness) and polyethylene geomembrane (1.5mm thickness) over the quarry base to the limits of cell development. The earthen fill component would be derived from quarry excavation and would be engineered to a defined compaction standard; According to the proponent leak detection drainage is not considered necessary because Stockyard Creek is located approximately 1,300m from the disposal area; Leachate will be collected within the cell and sumps will be formed to pump out the leachate and store in Pond 1(lined brine pond) on Lot 170LY481. This will require an amendment to the existing EA EPPR0496413. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The final landform will be gradually developed through the filling of the waste salt in a staged manner to allow progressive capping to be applied to the waste salt profile. The overall landform configuration of this landform will comprise of batter slopes of 4(H) to 1(V) and plateau surfaces grade of 5% (minimum). The proponent has stated that shredded tyres will be placed over the geomembrane surface to provide a drainage layer beneath the soil/growth medium profile. With the view that even in the event that the geomembrane failed and capillary rise from the salt profile into the capping layer occurred, this shredded tyre layer would prevent the upward rise into the growth medium. The Conceptual Closure and Rehabilitation Plan provided by the proponent indicates that ground and surface water monitoring will continue to be undertaken for a period of 4 years following decommissioning and closure of the facility, after which time the environmental performance of the facility would be reviewed, with a view to reducing the monitoring scope and frequency.

Table 1 continued: Volume, construction and rehabilitation of specific waste streams cells.

Putrescible and non-putrescible waste landfill		
Volume to be stored	Cell construction	Closure and rehabilitation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quantity of putrescible waste is estimated to be 20,000t/annum; Quantity of non-putrescible waste is less definable, with likely variability over time subject to specific activities occurring. A nominal average waste acceptance rate of 10,000t/annum has been adopted. Bulk asbestos would be separated from the general waste stream for disposal at a specific landfill unit; Anticipated landfill space demand for 20 year operating life is 550,000 m³ for putrescible waste and 200,000 m³ non-putrescible waste. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Located on lot 83 LY566 Proposed footprint of 9.4 ha. Development will commence with a discrete cell, then with new cells being brought on-line for future demands. Perimeter/stormwater diversion bunds will prevent stormwater runoff entering the landfill. Diverted clean stormwater will be directed to Stockyard Creek. The liner includes a composite barrier layer and a leachate collection system, the primary purpose for which would be groundwater protection. Leachate generated and recovered will likely be high in organics, salts and particularly ammonia. Leachate would be captured within leachate sumps in the landfill may be recirculated through the waste mass and/or transferred as required to Ponds 2 and 3 within Lot 170 LY481 (this will require an amendment to the existing EA EPPR0496413), where it will be evaporated, irrigated subject to appropriate water quality conditions, used as feed water for the composting or soil conditioning process, or tankered off site for licenced disposal, According to the applicant the proposed leachate management system would at least have a performance capability equivalent of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a clay layer of ≥600mm thickness, placed in at least two lifts on a prepared sub base, achieving a maximum permeability of $\geq 1 \times 10^{-9}$ m/s; and a leachate collection system incorporating a drainage layer capable of maintaining the level of leachate over the uppermost layer in the liner at not greater than 300mm. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Progressive capping and rehabilitation will be undertaken. The maximum slope of external batters will be 1(V) in 4(H) with the plateau area having a minimum slope of 1(V) in 20(H) or 5%. A landfill gas management system will be extended as required. Final capping layers would be placed on completed external batters, with intermediate capping to intermediate/internal batters. According to the proponents Conceptual Closure and Rehabilitation Plan submitted with the response to the information request, the capping profile will comprise of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a geomembrane; overlain by 150 to 300mm shredded tyre layer for subsurface drainage; overlain with 600mm of topsoil/subsoil for revegetation purposes. Stormwater runoff from capped and rehabilitated areas will be directed off site as the runoff would not contain high levels of sediment or nutrients and would be compliant with discharge limits. Vegetation will be established on capped areas with vegetation limited to grasses and small shrubs, endemic to the area to ensure that there are no issues with roots penetrating the cap. According to the proponent, any larger shrubs or trees would be established on suitably sized mounds, with root barrier placed to separate the root system from the underlying waste.

1.3 Potential issues for waste and product salt areas

- ***Cell failure/leakage resulting in groundwater contamination.***

The life of geomembrane depends on key factors including temperature, chemical constituents of leachate, UV exposure and stresses in the landfill caused by construction, operational activities and settlement/movement of the contained medium.

According to the proponent in their response to the information request, the lifespan of geomembrane liner system would be in excess of 400 years and may never degrade to the point of failure (or at least to loss of integrity). However this was difficult to substantiate by the assessing officer, as journal articles reviewed often pertained to the lifetime predictions of exposed geomembranes, geomembranes in landfills and not for the encapsulation of salt. However the review article by Rowe and Sangam (Durability of HDPE geomembranes Geotextiles and Geomembranes 20 (2002) 77–95) states that the estimated service life of High Density Polyethylene (HDPE) geomembranes could be expected to be considerably >100 years. There is a reference to 400 years however this was based on temperature conditions being 10°C, which are not the same environmental conditions that these geomembranes will be exposed to.

The product salt storage and waste salt disposal areas will be developed in stages, with the objective being to cover the floor of each cell as quickly as possible to form a platform surface that can be covered. As a result, geomembrane placed in each cell will be covered promptly to limit UV exposure periods. The maximum expected period will be 3 months. According to the proponent for this exposure period, it is expected that no degradation of geomembrane would occur.

No leachate drainage or detection system will be installed. According to the proponent the salt material is relatively homogeneous and due to the coarse particle size, would contribute to drainage of leachate. The proponent has stated that the primary mechanism for measuring the potential for a leak/failure of the liner system will be by visible seepage, wetting or salt-staining and groundwater monitoring. A failure of a cell associated with leakage would be deemed to occur when the leakage causes or threatens to cause a detrimental impact on the receiving environment.

- ***Long term fate of the salt.***

In regards to the product salt, the information request asked the proponent what was the contingency plan if a buyer could not be found for the product salt. The proponent responded stating that a contingency has been built into the design of the product salt storage facility and includes the following:

- Use of polyethylene geomembrane, possessing an extended life, in the liner and capping systems.
- Application of effective operating methods (consistent with a solid waste landfill operation) as a means of reducing water/leachate management issues, as a particular concern.
- Adoption of a landform that will maintain geotechnical stability in the long term (comprising batter slopes not steeper than 4[H] to 1[V]).
- Placement of a significant thickness of growth medium to establish and maintain an effective vegetation growth, which will be limited to grasses.

Ultimately, the landform developed will be consistent with the other waste disposal landforms developed within the site. Given the homogeneity of the salt product, the expected stability of the salt profile (not being subject to settlement or displacement) will achieve a robust capping profile. According to the proponent the current product salt storage is considered to possess sufficient design redundancy to maintain long term integrity.

- ***Other***

- Contamination of stormwater. According to the proponent, any salt impacted stormwater, captured within the bunded active face area, would be transferred by pumping for storage and evaporation within Pond 1 (will need to amend the existing EA to allow this) or tankered offsite for RO treatment;
- Erosion problems on and around the area as the final landform will be above ground and may result in sheet and rill erosion;
- Potential for capillary rise from the salt profile into the capping horizon. The impact on capping soil would limit vegetation growth, with stormwater runoff from completed surfaces becoming saline-impacted;

According to the proponent the general characterisation of salt indicates a coarse grained material, therefore limiting the potential for capillary rise;

- It is unlikely that the storage of product salt would result in odour nuisance; and
- Noise nuisance may occur during construction, operation and rehabilitation of the product salt disposal area.

1.4 Potential issues for putrescible and general waste

- Failure of containment liner resulting in groundwater contamination;
- Contamination of stormwater;
- Production and management of leachate;
- Management of landfill gas;
- Erosion problems on and around the area as the final landform will be above ground and may result in sheet and rill erosion;
- Odour nuisance;
- Noise nuisance may occur during construction, operation and rehabilitation of the disposal area; and
- Acceptance and management of unauthorised waste.

1.5 Potential issues for contaminated/impacted soils

- Groundwater contamination;
- Land contamination if disposed of in an area not appropriately designed for purpose;
- Contamination of stormwater;
- Odour nuisance;
- Noise nuisance may occur during construction, operation and rehabilitation of the disposal area; and
- Acceptance and management of unauthorised waste.

3) Environmental values and associated environmental impacts

a) List ALL the **Environmental risks, proposed discharges or emissions** as a result of the activity and highlight the level of risk (cumulative/widespread/irreversible). The level of risk should have been determined by the applicant. A good tool is the *Guidelines on risk assessment techniques* produced by Standards Australia. The department also has a risk assessment matrix considering likelihood and consequence in the risk assessment procedure guide.

[This information must be provided by the applicant. The matrix in the environmental manual can provide further information]

This risk matrix is an overview of the potential risks associated with these activities. Appendix 1 details each risk and the nonstandard condition instated to prevent and or minimise the potential environmental harm.

Category	Environmental risk	Risk rank/ overall risk	Level of risk
Air	Release of odours to a sensitive receptor	Medium	Limited
Air	Release of dust/particulates to a sensitive receptor	Low	Limited
Air	Release of methane gas and carbon dioxide to the atmosphere	High	Cumulative
Air	Release of emission to the atmosphere (eg. smoke from fire)	Medium	Cumulative and widespread
Water	Release of contaminants to groundwater	High	Cumulative, widespread and possible irreversible
Water	Contamination of stormwater	Medium	Cumulative and widespread
Water	Release of contaminants to waters	High	Cumulative, widespread and possible irreversible
Noise	Noise nuisance to a sensitive receptor	Low	Limited

Category	Environmental risk	Risk rank/ overall risk	Level of risk
Waste	Disposal of semi liquid and solid waste	High	Cumulative, widespread and possible irreversible
Waste	Flooding of landfill areas	High	Cumulative and widespread
Waste	Production/release of leachate	High	Cumulative
Land	Disturbance to remnant vegetation	Low	Limited
Land	Windblown litter	Medium	Cumulative and widespread
Land	Degradation of land from long term salt storage	High	Cumulative, widespread and possible irreversible
Land	Release of contaminants to land	High	Cumulative and widespread

b) What are the **Environmental values** that may be affected by the identified risks/discharges? This **must** be considered as per **section 51 of the EP Reg** along with any **quality objectives under an EPP**.

[This information must be provided by the applicant. Officers can also use sources such as ecomaps, the environmental manual and the environmental protection policies]

Air: possible release of fugitive emissions to air such as odour, dust particulates, methane gas and smoke may occur. The proponent has proposed steps and measures to conduct the activity in a manner than protects the environmental values of air.

Water: possible affects identified include the unintentional release of contaminants to Stockyard Creek via flooding or unauthorised release of contaminated stormwater. The proponent has committed to operate the activities associated with this application in a manner that protects the environmental values of waters.

Wetlands: no wetlands are located on the site.

Groundwater: possible affects identified include the infiltration of contaminants to groundwater due to putrescible, non-putrescible and salt being stored on site. The proponent has included details in the application on how the activity will be managed to prevent or minimise adverse effects on groundwater.

Noise: increase in noise being emitted from the construction and operation of the facility will occur. The release of noise to the environment from the activity will be managed in a way to prevent adverse effects on environmental values including health and wellbeing.

Waste: possible affects identified include the production of leachate from the landfill, the salt storage and disposal areas and contaminated stormwater from around the waste areas. The proponent has proposed steps and measures to ensure any waste generated, transported, or received as part of carrying out the activity is managed in a way that protects all environmental values.

Land: possible affects identified include the contamination of soil due to spillages of waste to land, failure of liners to contain wastes, in particular salt. Long term contamination of the site due to the nature, scale and longevity of the activity. The proponent has provided a draft post closure plan to demonstrate their commitment to the protection of environmental values on and around the site.

c) Have **mitigation measures** been proposed and has an acceptable level of impact been determined if discharges/emissions are unavoidable?

Has the applicant addressed any applicable **management hierarchy**? E.g. emissions, contamination and generation of waste must be avoided first. **Must** be considered as per **Section 51 of the EP Reg**.

Does the application reflect the **management intent** detailed in the appropriate **EPP** for the values? **Must** be considered as per **Section 51 of the EP Reg**.

Does the application meet the **environmental objectives and performance outcomes** in Schedule 5, Part 3 Table 1 of the EP Reg**? **This assessment MUST be done as per Section 51 of the EP Reg**.

[Management objectives for the environmental values must be considered as per section 51 of the EP Reg in determining an acceptable level of impact, refer to relevant EPPs and other publications.]

The proponent has addressed the management hierarchy for each of the environmental values. A summary of these can be seen below.

Sensitive Receptors

The closest residence is located beyond western boundary of site at a distance of some 650m from the nearest existing infrastructure item, being the treated effluent pond. Another residence is located to the north of the site across Walls Road located some 100 m from the northern site boundary. The proponent has proposed a 500m buffer be maintained between habitable residence and any development area to decrease the potential for environmental nuisance. There is an existing unoccupied residence on Lot 137 LY204, this will be removed as required to facilitate development.

The activities will be conducted between 6am and 6pm and the site is fenced and secured outside these hours. Therefore lights and noise from machinery and equipment are unlikely to cause a nuisance at a nuisance sensitive receptor.

Air

Landfill gas (LFG)

As a by-product of the decomposition of organics (putrescible materials) within the landfill, Landfill Gas (LFG) will be generated. The major constituents of LFG are methane and carbon dioxide. In the context of this landfill and the projected quantities of organic waste to be accepted, the potential for LFG generation is considered to be moderate according to the proponent. As a result, capture and/or venting of any LFG discharge will be required.

According to the proponent, the following measures would be utilised, where necessary, to further minimise the likelihood of gas emissions if required:

- LFG collection wells formed by drilling into the waste mass and inserting perforated pipes in the drilled holes and backfilling with an aggregate;
- lateral LFG collection lines, formed by excavation of trenches within the uppermost layer of waste, with these trenches backfilled using an aggregate;
- a series of collection lines from the well and lateral lines connected to manifolds and header (main) lines to convey the LFG to the LFG flare;
- a LFG flare, located at the end of the main header line, for destruction of the "methane" and other related components of the LFG stream. The flare would comprise a standpipe through which the gas would flow, which would be ignited by a pilot flame maintained by bottled gas.

Odours

Odours would generally result from the bacterial decomposition of organic waste. Potential odour sources within the site would include waste transport vehicles or the working face of the solid waste landfill. The solid waste landfill has been sited to provide significant buffer distances between the western, eastern and northern boundaries. In relation to odour the proponent proposes to:

- keeping the active working face small;
- covering the waste as quickly as possible;
- using suppressant chemicals if required; and
- using suppressant cover materials if required.

Dust

In relation to dust, the proponent proposes to:

- minimising the area of land disturbed at any one time;
- progressive revegetation of disturbed areas;
- restricting access to areas awaiting rehabilitation or being rehabilitated;
- avoiding movement and/or handling dusty waste and earthen materials on windy days;
- maintaining any earthen material stockpiles to minimise wind-blown emissions to the atmosphere from these sources by minimisation of stockpile sizes, enclosures, wind breaks, tarping or watering if required (or treating with a chemical dust suppressant);
- minimising dust generating surfaces by sealing roads where possible;
- minimising dust arising from sealed trafficable areas by regularly sweeping and/or watering (or treating with a chemical dust suppressant) these areas; and
- watering (or treating with a chemical dust suppressant) any unsealed roadways whether used on a

temporary or permanent basis and including roadways used for haulage of waste and/or earthen materials.

Noise

The likelihood of noise impacts from the proposed landfill operations is considered low, due to the size of buffer distances to sensitive receptors and the small number of sensitive receptors. According to the proponent, noise impacts in the area are likely to be dominated by traffic on the Warrego Highway.

The following measures would be utilised, where necessary, to minimise the likelihood of noise impacts on surrounding area from the waste landfill operations:

- fitting and maintaining appropriate mufflers on equipment, in accordance with manufacturers guidelines;
- building enclosures around noisy fixed equipment, such as pumps;
- providing adequate noise attenuation screening; and
- use of earthen bunds and depressions.

Water

Surface Water/Flooding

Development restricted to land area on margins of Stockyard Creek. A 50m buffer has been created either side of Stockyard Creek where no development will take place.

Hydrogeology/Groundwater

Restricting development to within a depth of 10m below existing ground level, as a means of limiting the opportunity for intersection of groundwater. This buffer will provide substantial separation for the underlying groundwater system.

Stormwater management

The following measures would be utilised to minimise the likelihood of impacts associated with stormwater on surrounding area from landfill operations:

- Clean water will be diverted around the landfill operations, or captured within the landfill and directed away from active or disturbed surface areas, for direct off site discharge to the north;
- Sediment laden stormwater would be managed by the stormwater control pond/sedimentation system for substantial removal of sediment prior to discharge or reuse on site; and
- Contact stormwater would be contained within collection ponds.

Waste

The proponent has committed to regularly cover putrescible and non-putrescible waste to prevent odour, control litter, prevent the spread of fire and disease vectors. Litter screens and maintain a limited working face will also be employed to prevent nuisance.

Fires

According to the proponent, fires would be prevented by prohibiting loads with hot ashes or other flammable or ignitable materials from being deposited within the landfill. Other measures would include prevention of waste burning and lighting fires on or near areas where wastes have or are being deposited. As this is a secure site, the probability of fires occurring is considered low, however because the consequence is serious the risk is considered medium. Furthermore a water supply from ponds and tanks, combined with a means of delivery (pump and hoses or a water truck) would ensure the prompt extinguishment of a fire on the site. Clear access to the water supply for fire fighting vehicles would be maintained at all times.

Vegetation

There is no category A or B environmentally sensitive areas located on the site, as defined under the *Environmental Protection regulation 2008*.

A Map of Assessable Vegetation (PMAV) was produced for the site. Based upon this mapping the key vegetation constraints comprise of Regional Ecosystem, Remnant or Regrowth Vegetation. The remaining areas are considered to be available for clearing and development without offsets. According to the proponent, all areas vegetation on site will be managed in accordance with the requirements of the VMA. Where clearing is required by the development, offsets will be arranged by We Kando to compensate for this clearing, if required.

d) Any conditions which need to be placed on the approval?

Appendix 1 details the nonstandard conditions instated on the EA to prevent and or minimise the potential environmental harm as a result of the activities being undertaken.

Nonstandard conditions have also been applied to the Development Approval (DA) SPDE05423513 to ensure that the land is protected in the event that the EA is surrendered, suspended or cancelled. These conditions are also listed in Appendix 1.

3) Land Use Assessment – applies to resource activities and concurrence responses triggered under SPA

	Environmental Objective	Performance outcome	How the proposal meets the Environmental Objective and performance outcome **
Site Suitability	Minimise serious environmental harm on adjacent areas of high conservation value/special significance/sensitive land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify and evaluate areas of high conservation value/special significance and minimise impacts No adverse effects beyond the site. Critical design requirements will prevent emissions having an irreversible or widespread impact on adjacent sites. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The proponent has identified the Stockyard Creek as a sensitive receptor. A 50m buffer has been created either side of Stockyard Creek, where no development will take place. Vegetation on site will be managed in accordance with the requirements of the VMA. Where clearing is required by the development offsets, will be arranged by We Kando to compensate for this clearing, if required.
Location on site	Location on site protects EVs on adjacent land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Activity located to prevent impacts on surrounding land Storage of hazardous materials protected from flooding 	The location of each landfill unit (product salt, waste salt, contaminated soils, putrescible and non-putrescible waste) have been given due consideration to Stockyard Creek, sensitive receptors and vegetation restrictions
Critical Design	Designed for Best Practice Environmental Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No storage, production, treatment or release of hazardous contaminants Storage and management of hazardous materials prevents adverse environmental impacts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Due to the quantity of salt being disposed and/or stored on site, salt is considered as a hazardous contaminant. The proponent has proposed to implement measures to prevent these contaminants from having adverse environmental impacts. Contaminated soil will be accepted on site but will need to meet contaminant concentration limits set in the EA.

Environmental Objective	Performance outcome	How the proposal meets the Environmental Objective and performance outcome **
	Regulated structures comply with the 'Manual for Assessing Hazard Categories and Hydraulic Performance of Dams',	Regulated structures are not part of this EA application, but do exist on this site under EA EPPR00496413.
	Hazardous material stored to prevent movement offsite during a flood.	The proponent proposes to store and/or dispose of the salt in areas which are not subject to flooding from Stockyard Creek.
	The design of the facility prevents or minimises the production of hazardous contaminants and waste.	
	The design contains and treats hazardous contaminants instead of releasing it.	Contaminated soil may be used in putrescible and non-putrescible waste cover

** The assessing officer must determine the extent to which the application achieves the environmental objective. The applicant can do this by achieving the performance outcomes stated in Schedule 5 of the EP Reg or by proposing appropriate alternative measures.

4) Standard Criteria

Assessing officers **must** consider the standard criteria before making a recommendation.

Have you considered the Standard Criteria? ☒ Yes

The standard criterion has been considered whilst assessing this application. The proponent has considered the site specific aspects of the receiving environment, and suggested best practice solutions to the anticipated impacts and risks. No submissions about the application have been received by the department.

No public notification is required for this application as per section 294 of the *Sustainable Planning Act 2009*.

Air and noise monitoring requirements imposed on the holder of the EA are complaint and are considered appropriate and necessary considering the size, location and risk of the proposed activity. Other monitoring such as groundwater and landfill gas have been deemed necessary to ensure that the activities conducted do not result in environmental harm or nuisance.

It is in the interest of the community that the application is approved, as the activity will relieve the impact of increased waste streams on local governments landfills within South west Queensland. Furthermore it will provide a controlled facility to store and dispose of salts generated as a by-product of CSG activities in the region in the absence of recycling opportunities. This will result in less traffic movements within South East Queensland as the place of disposal is close to the source.

5) Other assessment considerations

Native Title Notification given (PaLM process)	☐ Yes – comments received or period expired. ☒ Not applicable
Strategic Cropping Land Application approved	☐ Yes ☐ No – EA cannot be granted ☒ Not applicable
EIS process and public notification requirements compliant (If applicable)?	☐ Yes ☐ No – EA cannot be granted ☒ Not applicable
Public Notification requirements in Division 2 complied with? Or substantially complied with?	☐ Yes ☐ No – EA cannot be granted ☒ Not applicable
Copy of approval has been sent to: psd.help@qld.gov.au <If this decision includes a monitoring program for a new discharge to waters OR to an amendment of an existing monitoring program of a release to waters, the administrators of the WaTERS database must be notified>	☐ Yes ☒ Not applicable
Applicant is a registered suitable operator?	☒ Yes ☐ No – EA must be refused
The administering authority requests that an associated development approval be refused	☐ Yes– EA must be refused ☒ Not applicable
The applicant relates to a significant project and Coordinator-general conditions have been imposed on the EA?	☐ Yes ☒ Not applicable
Referral to Land Court – please provide any details which affect the EA in Section 8.	☐ Yes – process complete ☒ Not applicable

6) Consultations

- 9/4/13 proponent lodges application for ERA 60(1)(d) – regulated waste disposal.
- 23/4/13 assessing officer identified incorrect lot and plan (lot 170 LY418) listed on application documents as a result of clerical error by proponent. Proponent confirmed in email that the error is clerical and should be lot 170 LY481 and authorises change.
- 23/4/13 Information request made.
- 24/4/13 QBOP Assessment conducted concluding that there is three state significant biodiversity values identified and that the application should be referred to the Veg Management Group (not previously identified on the application). Department of Natural Resources and Mines (DNRM): Natural Resource Assessment, South Region Natural Resource Management Officer Rachel Waddell was contacted about the application who confirmed that this application would require a referral to DNRM.
- 31/4/13 PALM notified proponent of missed concurrency agency and request they resubmit the application listing the concurrence agency.
- 10/5/13 Briefing note issued to the Director General to notify him of the application to dispose of >200,000t of regulated waste per year namely salt from CSG projects in the Region.
- 14/5/13 Consultation with departmental landfill expert Richard Oakley, who later responded with suggestions/points to consider on 15/5/13.
- 7/5/13 Pre lodgement site inspection was conducted.

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- 12/6/13 Application resubmitted submitted.
- 20/6/13 DNRM make extension of information request period.
- 19/7/13 DNRM issue permit (2013/003395) with conditions under SPA.
- 18/8/13 Proponent provides draft response to information request to department to review.
- 21/8/13 The proponent provides a copy of the email from Western Downs Regional Council dated 3/10/12 confirming that Council do not wish to be the assessment manager and that department is the administering authority.
- 28/8/13 Consultant provides response to information request stating that they wish for the application to proceed.
- 19/9/13 Clarification requested and received from proponent/consultant regarding leachate management.
- 12/9/13 Site inspection was conducted
- 19/9/13 Draft conditions were reissued to the proponent.
- 23/9/13 Consultant responds to draft conditions with proposed changes
- 25/9/13 Revised draft conditions for the EA and DP were issued to proponent. Extension of decision making period made to enable the proponent to review the draft conditions.
- 2/10/13 Assessment officer reissued draft EA conditions for proponent's review. The amended draft included the previously emitted LFG release limits.
- 10/10/13 Proponent emails to confirm that he is satisfied with the conditions and wishes to proceed with the assessment of the application.

7) Conditioning

The conditions must reflect the outcomes identified in tables 1 and 2 and should not prescribe how the outcomes are to be achieved unless the risk of environmental harm warrants it. Officers **MUST** use the conditions approved by the department (for example, model mining conditions) unless the outcome that the applicant must achieve is not included in the guidance material. You **must** consider conditioning for the following where appropriate:

Conditions to be considered as per section 52 of the EP Reg:	Included in EA?	State here conditions that have been used which have not been taken from the conditions guideline.	Reason
Condition requiring financial assurance ALL mining activities authorised under a mining lease and petroleum activities authorised under a petroleum lease must include a condition requiring financial assurance.	☒ Yes ☐ Not necessary	See Appendix 1.	See Appendix 1.
Conditions about the frequency and parameters of monitoring any releases, including any receiving environment monitoring program when appropriate. (refer to section 53 of the EP Reg for further details on what you must consider)	☒ Yes ☐ Not necessary	See Appendix 1.	See Appendix 1.
Conditions prescribing how any high	☒ Yes	See Appendix 1.	See Appendix 1.

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Conditions to be considered as per section 52 of the EP Reg:	Included in EA?	State here conditions that have been used which have not been taken from the conditions guideline.	Reason
<p>risks identified must be managed, including measures for avoiding or minimising the release of contaminants. This may be appropriate when the contaminant of concern poses a high environmental risk (for example, persistent organic pollutants), the technology being employed is new and not well understood or the receiving environmental values warrant prescriptive conditions to reduce the risk.</p> <p>Conditions may include how contaminants are stored, handled and disposed of.</p>	☐ Not necessary		
<p>Conditions requiring buffers to sensitive receptors to ensure the environmental values are protected. For example, riparian buffers</p>	☒ Yes ☐ Not necessary	See Appendix 1.	See Appendix 1.
<p>Conditions about the quality, quantity and way in which contaminants are permitted to be released to the environment including any specific requirements which limit/reduce the initial attenuation or mixing zone (e.g. specific dilution required for releases to waters) or prescribe that contaminants must be treated before release (e.g. prescribing a level of treatment of bypass flows from an STP).</p> <p>The purpose of these conditions is to ensure the on-going protection of environmental values.</p>	☒ Yes ☐ Not necessary	See Appendix 1.	See Appendix 1.
<p>Conditions stating the rehabilitation outcomes required.</p>	☒ Yes ☐ Not necessary	See Appendix 1.	See Appendix 1.
<p>Any conditions required to reduce the risk of not achieving the environmental objectives when considering high risk activities.</p>	☒ Yes ☐ Not necessary	Third party audit (condition G11-13). See Appendix 1.	See Appendix 1.

Conditions to be considered as per section 52 of the EP Reg:	Included in EA?	State here conditions that have been used which have not been taken from the conditions guideline.	Reason
Conditions' relating to environmental offsets (Section 209)?	☐ Yes ☒ Not necessary		

All conditions placed on the EA are necessary or desirable ☒ Yes

8) Further relevant information

Leachate generated and recovered from the solid waste landfill will likely be high in organics, salts and particularly ammonia. The proponent has proposed to either recycle this back through the landfill, or place it in the existing ponds that are authorised under EPPR0496413. The proponent also proposes to transfer leachate from the salt storage and disposal areas to the brine pond also authorised under EPPR0496413. For this to occur, the applicant will need to amend EPPR0496413 to enable this procedure to be lawful, as the conditions of this EA are specific on what liquid wastes can be stored on site.

As discussed in section 6, an information request was issued by the department prior to the missed concurrence agency being identified. As the information request would be exactly the same regardless of the inclusion of the missed concurrence agency it was decided that the information request would not be cancelled and reissued under the new application. The timeframe for a response to the information request was extended in accordance with the new application date and the proponent was advised. This was discussed with the proponent who agreed to this arrangement.

It is likely that the proponent once issued with this authority will apply to amalgamate this authority with the existing authority (EPPR0496413), as the site is operated as one business and its operations are interrelated. This has been considered when drafting the conditions for this authority.

It should be noted that the operator is registered as a suitable operator with department and this was confirmed on 17 October 2013, reference number 405469.

9) Recommendation

It is recommended that the application be:

☒ **Approved**

☐ **Refused**

Assessing Officer: Amanda Cleary

Position: Principal Environmental Officer

Signed: 4p4(6) Personal information

Date: 17.10.13

10) Review and endorsement

Insert any comments relevant for the delegates consideration:		
James Mackenzie		
Manager/Supervisor	Signed	Date

Approval

I approve the recommendation based on the reasons stated in this report.		
James Mackenzie	sch4p4(6) Personal information	17-OCT-13
Delegate	Signed	Date

11) Appendix 1: Conditions matrix

Condition Risk Matrix for We Kando application Environmental Authority EPPR01067913 and Development Permit SPDE05423513.

Interest	Hazard	Pathway	Impact	Probability	Consequence	Risk	Condition number	Non standard Condition	Comments
Environmental Authority - EPPR01067913									
General	solid/liquid waste	direct/indirect discharge	pollution	Unlikely	Major	High	G9	The activity must not be carried out until you have given financial assurance to the administering authority as security for compliance with this authority and any costs or expenses, or likely costs or expenses, mentioned in section 298 of the <i>Environmental Protection Act</i> .	The department is satisfied that the activities conducted as part of this application meet the requirements under section 292 of the Act, as the degree of risk of environmental harm being caused, or that might reasonably be expected to be caused by the relevant activity is high, and there is potential that action may be required to rehabilitate or restore and protect the environment because of environmental harm being caused by the activity. Whilst there has been no prosecutions against the registered operator, there has been some noncompliance issues identified as part of site audits conducted of existing activities being conducted at the site. Therefore this standard financial assurance condition is considered necessary and desirable.
General	solid/liquid waste	direct/indirect discharge	pollution	Unlikely	Major	High	G10	If the administering authority increases the amount of financial assurance you must give the financial assurance to the administering authority within 28 days of receiving written notice.	
General	solid/liquid waste	direct/indirect discharge	pollution	Possible	Moderate	Medium	G11	A third party auditor must audit compliance with conditions of this authority and review the financial assurance amount at a minimum frequency of every three (3) years.	Third party audits are typically conditioned for resource activities, however due to the complexity and scale of this site, it has been deemed necessary and desirable to require the holder of the authority to undertake a third party audit every 3 years to ensure that the holder is complying with the conditions of the authority, and identify any potential issues. Whilst the department will still conduct audits of the site, the requirement for a third party audit will be more comprehensive, document and require the holder to take action to implement measures to ensure compliance. It will also ensure that the financial assurance held by the department is reflective of site conditions/requirements.
General	solid/liquid waste	direct/indirect discharge	pollution	Possible	Moderate	Medium	G12	An audit report must be prepared by the auditor certifying the findings of the report and must be available to the administering authority upon request.	
General	solid/liquid waste	direct/indirect discharge	pollution	Possible	Moderate	Medium	G13	Any recommendations arising from the audit report must be acted upon by: (a) Investigating noncompliance issues identified in the report; and (b) Notifying the administering authority as per condition G7; c) As soon as practicable implement measures to achieve compliance; and (d) Submit to the administering authority for review and comment an intention to revise the amount of financial assurance.	
Air	particulates	emissions/aerosol	nuisance	Unlikely	Moderate	Low	A2	When requested by the administering authority, dust and particulate monitoring must be undertaken in accordance with Australian Standards, to investigate a complaint of environmental nuisance caused by the activity. The monitoring results must be available to the administering authority upon request.	This condition is a site specific condition. Due to the location of the site and distance to sensitive receptors it has been determined that dust issues would only be associated with nuisance complaints.
Air	waste water	deliberate discharges	pollution	Rare	Minor	Very low	A3	Leachate generated from the activities conducted under this authority must not be used for dust suppression.	The proponent intends to capture leachate within leachate sumps in the landfill units and either recirculate it through the waste mass or transfer it to holding ponds depending upon its quality characteristics. Leachate could potentially be hyper saline if coming from the salt stockpiles or high in organic contaminants if coming from the putrescible waste. Therefore this condition is considered necessary and desirable to ensure that the leachate is not used for dust suppression which could result in land and stormwater runoff contamination.

Interest	Hazard	Pathway	Impact	Probability	Consequence	Risk	Condition number	Non standard Condition	Comments
Noise	noise	direct/indirect discharge	nuisance	Unlikely	Minor	Low	N2	If the holder of this development approval can provide evidence through monitoring that the limits defined in Table 1 are not being exceeded, then the holder is not in breach of Condition N1.	Noise limits were negotiated with proponent. The site will only be operational between 6am and 6pm. The noise limits between 6pm and 6am is consistent with the existing EA EPPR0496413 however the limit between 6am and 6pm has been increased to 50 dB(A) from 40 dB(A) to accommodate increased truck movements. Due to the proximity to the highway and the distance to sensitive receptors it is unlikely that the noise generated from conducting the activity will result in environmental nuisance.
Water	waste water	direct/indirect discharge	pollution	Unlikely	Major	High	WA6	A minimum buffer distance of 50 metres from surface waters and the 100 year flood plain must be maintained.	The 50m buffer distance is taken from the Queensland Wetland Buffer Guideline in order to maintain ecological processes and major food webs. The proponent has agreed to not undertake any activities within this buffer zone. This condition is considered necessary and desirable to prevent environmental harm to Stockyard Creek.
Water	waste water	direct/indirect discharge	pollution	Possible	Serious	High	WA7	A groundwater monitoring program must be submitted to the administering authority at least 60 days prior to the commissioning of each landfill unit. If the administering authority provides any comment on the monitoring program within 21 days of receiving the document, the holder of this authority must have due regard to those comments when implementing the monitoring program.	Due to the scale, longevity and the type of wastes being disposed of at the site, there is a high risk of the activities impacting groundwater if inadequate cell construction is undertaken. These groundwater conditions have been developed after consideration of the existing EA conditions (EPPR0446413), the department's 2012 Guideline Landfill siting, design, operation and rehabilitation and the Waste disposal (ERA 60) - monitoring systems Guideline. The onus is on the authority holder to develop the monitoring program and submit it to the department for review. This will also allow the department to make comments if necessary to ensure that the groundwater monitoring program is comprehensive.
Water	waste water	direct/indirect discharge	pollution	Possible	Serious	High	WA8	A groundwater monitoring program must be able to detect any significant changes to groundwater quality and level due to activities authorised under this authority. The program must: (a) include a groundwater monitoring network designed and installed for each landfill unit; (b) include a sufficient number of monitoring sites to provide information on the following: (i) seepage from the each landfill unit can be detected and effect on groundwater understood; and (ii) background groundwater quality in hydraulically up-gradient or background bore(s) that have not been affected by any release of contaminants to groundwaters; (iii) include location of monitoring points, parameters to be measured, frequency of monitoring, monitoring methodology used, trigger values, and procedures to establish background ground water quality; and (iv) be installed and maintained by a person possessing appropriate qualifications and experience in the fields of hydrogeology and groundwater monitoring program design to be able to competently make recommendations about these matters.	
Water	waste water	direct/indirect discharge	pollution	Possible	Serious	High	WA9	When any significant changes in water level and/or deterioration in groundwater quality are detected, results and analysis must be submitted to the administering authority within 14 days of receipt of the analysis.	

Condition Risk Matrix for We Kando application Environmental Authority EPPR01067913 and Development Permit SPDE05423513.

Interest	Hazard	Pathway	Impact	Probability	Consequence	Risk	Condition number	Non standard Condition	Comments
Waste	solid/liquid waste	leakage/spillages	contamination	Rare	Moderate	Low	W1	No regulated wastes which exhibit any of the hazard characteristics listed in Table 1 must be deposited at the landfill facility except where otherwise authorised in this authority.	Conditions drafted after consideration of the department's 2012 Guideline <i>Landfill siting, design, operation and rehabilitation</i> . The condition are considered necessary and desirable to reduce the potential of environmental harm.
Waste	solid/liquid waste	leakage/spillages	contamination	Rare	Moderate	Low	W2	The following wastes are not permitted to be accepted: (a) liquid or semiliquid waste, other than liquid or semiliquid waste which has been produced in the carrying out of this authority; (b) clinical waste; (c) hot ash; (d) material that is smouldering or aflame; (e) material containing a substance which is ignitable, corrosive, reactive or toxic (other than materials containing a toxic substance from domestic premises) unless this material is to be deposited into a dedicated monocell with a written approval of the administering authority; (f) all radioactive wastes, unless otherwise approved under the Radiation Safety Act 1999 or approved contaminated soil; (g) an explosive; and (h) ammunition, other than ammunition that no longer contains explosives, pyrotechnics or propellants apart from trace residues that are no longer capable of supporting combustion or an explosive reaction.	
Waste	solid/liquid waste	direct/indirect discharge	pollution	Almost certain	Moderate	High	W3	A Leachate Management Plan (LMP) must be designed by an appropriately qualified person and implemented by the authority holder. The LMP must describe the method for collection, removal and treatment of any leachate generated for each landfill unit, or justify if this is not required.	The conditions were drafted after consideration of the department's 2012 Guideline <i>Landfill siting, design, operation and rehabilitation</i> . The conditions are considered necessary and desirable to reduce the potential of environmental harm. The risk of leachate being generated is certain and has a high risk potential of causing environmental harm or nuisance if not appropriately managed or disposed of. Leachate could be generated from decomposition of waste and/or direct incident rainfall.
Waste	solid/liquid waste	direct/indirect discharge	pollution	Almost certain	Moderate	High	W4	The LMP must be submitted to the administering authority at least 60 days prior to the commissioning of each landfill unit. If the administering authority provides any comment on the monitoring program within 21 days of receiving the document, the holder of this authority must have due regard to those comments when implementing the monitoring program.	
Waste	solid/liquid waste	direct/indirect discharge	pollution	Almost certain	Moderate	High	W5	The LMP must incorporate a system of a performance capability being equivalent to the following system: (a) an engineered earthen liner of at least 0.6m thickness, placed in at least two layers, achieving a maximum permeability of not greater than 1×10^{-9} m/s; and (b) a flexible membrane liner consisting of high density polyethylene (HDPE) of at least 1.5mm thickness, installed above the engineered earthen liner and in direct and uniform contact with these layers; and (c) any leachate collection system capable of maintaining the level of leachate over the uppermost layer in the lining at not greater than 0.3 m; and (d) water quality monitoring of surface water, vadose zone water and groundwater, which allows for a periodic assessment of the system performance during the operational and post-closure care periods.	
Waste	solid/liquid waste	direct/indirect discharge	pollution	Almost certain	Moderate	High	W6	Leachate collection, drainage layers and sumps must be maintained and operated consistent with the design plan to effectively minimise the likelihood of any release of contaminants to groundwater.	
Waste	solid/liquid waste	direct/indirect discharge	pollution	Almost certain	Moderate	High	W7	Leachate must be stored and managed in a manner such that it will not escape into surface water or groundwater.	
Waste	solid/liquid waste	direct/indirect discharge	pollution	Almost certain	Moderate	High	W8	Results and analysis of leachate monitoring must be submitted to the administering authority when requested.	

Condition Risk Matrix for We Kando application Environmental Authority EPPR01067913 and Development Permit SPDE05423513.

Interest	Hazard	Pathway	Impact	Probability	Consequence	Risk	Condition number	Non standard Condition	Comments
Waste	solid/liquid waste	direct/indirect discharge	pollution	Almost certain	Moderate	High	W9	All ponds used for the leachate storage, treatment or evaporation must: (a) be installed and maintained to prevent any release of the stored contaminants or wastes through the bed or banks of the pond(s) such that the likelihood of environmental harm being caused to any waters (including groundwaters) is minimised. To prevent seepage from the treatment system into groundwater, ponds are to be lined to the equivalent performance standard as the landfill; (b) be installed and maintained so that a freeboard of not less than 0.5 metre is maintained at all times; and (c) be installed and maintained to ensure the stability of the pond's construction.	The conditions were drafted after consideration of the department's 2012 Guideline Landfill siting, design, operation and rehabilitation. The conditions are considered necessary and desirable to reduce the potential of environmental harm. The risk of leachate being generated is certain and has a high risk potential of causing environmental harm or nuisance if not appropriately managed or disposed of.
Waste	solid/liquid waste	emissions/aerosol	pollution	Unlikely	Moderate	Low	W10	If methane gas levels exceeding methane concentrations referred to in condition W11 are detected, the authority holder must: (a) take all necessary steps to ensure protection of human health; and (b) install a collection system for landfill gas to effectively: (i) minimise the likelihood of any subsurface migration of landfill gas from the landfill unit; and (ii) prevent or minimise any uncontrolled emission of landfill gas.	The conditions were drafted after consideration of the department's 2012 Guideline <i>Landfill siting, design, operation and rehabilitation</i> and current governmental policy as seen in the 2013 Guideline <i>Environmental Authority Conditions</i> , which puts the onus on the authority holder to ensure that landfill gas is managed in a manner that does not result in environmental harm or nuisance.
Waste	solid/liquid waste	emissions/aerosol	pollution	Rare	Moderate	Low	W11	Methane concentrations must not exceed: (a) 25 percent of the Lower Explosive Limit (LEL) when measured in facility structures (but excluding facility structures used for landfill gas control and landfill gas recovery system components), and (b) the LEL at the landfill facility boundary.	
Waste	solid/liquid waste	emissions/aerosol	pollution	Rare	Moderate	Low	W12	Landfill gas collected by any collection system must be released into the atmosphere or reused in a proper and efficient manner to prevent any adverse effect on people living in or using the surrounding area.	
Waste	solid/liquid waste	direct/indirect discharge	salinity	Possible	Serious	High	W13	Salt storage and disposal areas must be designed and constructed by an appropriately qualified person.	The disposal of large quantities of salt in a concentrated area, although in lined cells, has the potential to cause serious environmental harm as the salt will never degrade and will always exist long after landfill operations have ceased. There is potential for it to contaminate waters through cell liner failure/degradation and contaminate land. Therefore these conditions are deemed necessary and desirable to ensure it is disposed/stored in a manner that has been designed by a suitably qualified person to ensure that this material does not cause environmental harm
Waste	solid/liquid waste	direct/indirect discharge	salinity	Possible	Serious	High	W14	Salt storage and disposal areas must be maintained and operated consistent with the design plan.	
Waste	solid/liquid waste	direct/indirect discharge	salinity	Possible	Serious	High	W15	All salt storage, loading, and transfer must occur on areas that have an impermeable surface.	
Waste	solid/liquid waste	direct/indirect discharge	salinity	Possible	Serious	High	W16	After salt disposal ceases, the salt monocell is to be immediately installed with: (a) at least a 0.3 m thick earthen cap that has been compacted to achieve hydraulic conductivity of less than 1×10^{-9} m/s; or (b) any other cap of a thickness and a hydraulic conductivity to achieve the equivalent performance to that of the earthen cap.	
Waste	solid/liquid waste	fire	pollution	Unlikely	Serious	Medium	W17	The dimensions of each tyre stack/stockpile must not exceed: (a) 5 m as the maximum width of the base; (b) 45 m for the maximum length of the base; and (c) 2 m for the maximum height of the stack; and (d) Not be stored within 10 m of any flammable or combustible material; and (e) the minimum distance between the tyre stacks/stockpiles and any other flammable or combustible material including grass or weeds shall be at least 10 m in any direction.	Tyres are no longer considered a regulated waste however storage of large quantities could result in serious environmental harm if they were to catch fire. This condition has been drafted based on the specifications listed in the department's 2012 Guideline <i>Landfill siting, design, operation and rehabilitation</i> and deemed necessary and desirable.

Condition Risk Matrix for We Kando application Environmental Authority EPPR01067913 and Development Permit SPDE05423513.

Interest	Hazard	Pathway	Impact	Probability	Consequence	Risk	Condition number	Non standard Condition	Comments
Waste	odour	emissions/aerosol	nuisance	Likely	Minor	Medium	W18	Putrescible waste must be covered: (a) with earthen material to a thickness of at least 200 mm; or (b) with an alternative dense and incombustible material of sufficient thickness and nature to ensure that there is no exposure of waste. (c) The coverage must be carried out: (i) is not at least at the end of every operating day; and ii) at more frequent intervals if putrescible waste is deposited at a frequency necessary to ensure that such waste left in an exposed state.	The purpose of covering waste is to prevent odour, control litter, prevent the spread of fire and control disease vectors. Therefore it has been deemed necessary and desirable to condition how this should be done as per the department's 2012 Guideline <i>Landfill siting, design, operation and rehabilitation</i> due to the scale and intensity of the operations.
Waste	solid/liquid waste	direct/indirect discharge	pollution	Rare	Serious	Low	W19	If contaminated soil is used as coverage material at the landfill facility, it must not exceed: (a) the maximum contaminant levels in Appendix B Table 1 (other than for contaminants listed in Table 3) and allowable leaching contaminant levels (TCLP) in Appendix B Table 2 for clay lined landfills included in Appendix B; and (b) not exceed the maximum concentration limits in Appendix B Table 3.	Condition taken from department's 2012 Guideline <i>Landfill siting, design, operation and rehabilitation</i> . Condition considered necessary and desirable to reduce the potential for environmental harm.
Waste	solid/liquid waste	direct/indirect discharge	contamination	Rare	Serious	Low	Appendix B: Acceptance criteria	Table 1: Maximum contaminant levels Table 2: TCLP threshold concentrations Table 3: Maximum total contaminant levels in soils used as cover material.	Limits taken from department's 2012 Guideline <i>Landfill siting, design, operation and rehabilitation</i> . Condition considered necessary and desirable to reduce the potential for environmental harm.
Land	solid/liquid waste	deliberate discharges	pollution	Possible	Moderate	Medium	L2	Discharge of wastewater to land must not adversely affect the land.	This condition has been taken from the Victorian EPA 2011 <i>Licence Management Guideline</i> and deemed necessary and desirable to prevent contaminants being released to land.
Land	solid/liquid waste	direct/indirect discharge	pollution	Possible	Serious	High	L3	The holder of this authority must implement interim closure management for landfill unit(s) , specifically for the salt storage areas, that are not accepting waste. The interim closure management must include at least the following: (a) the installation of an interim cover system that is designed with effective drainage systems to minimise erosion and to minimise water ponding; and (b) a stabilisation program including practicable measures for revegetation and or mulching.	The conditions were drafted after consideration of the department's 2012 Guideline <i>Landfill siting, design, operation and rehabilitation</i> and current governmental policy as seen in the 2013 Guideline Environmental Authority Conditions, which puts the onus on the authority holder to ensure that the activity does not result in environmental harm. The requirement to progressively rehabilitate reduces the total exposed footprint at the site thereby reducing the potential for environmental harm. The Toowoomba Regional Council EA for the Bedford Street landfill in Toowoomba was also considered when developing these conditions as it is similar in size.
Land	solid/liquid waste	direct/indirect discharge	pollution	Possible	Serious	High	L5	The land that has been disturbed for activities conducted under this authority must be rehabilitated in a manner such that: (a) suitable native species of vegetation are planted and established as an effective groundcover; (b) potential for erosion of the site is minimised; (c) the quality of stormwater, other water and seepage released from the site do not cause environmental harm; (d) potential for environmental nuisance caused by dust is minimised; (e) the water quality of any residual water body does not have potential to cause environmental harm; and (f) the final landform is stable.	
Land	solid/liquid waste	direct/indirect discharge	degradation	Unlikely	Moderate	Low	L6	Land where the activity has been conducted must be progressively rehabilitated as soon as practicable but within 6 months after ceasing operations.	

Interest	Hazard	Pathway	Impact	Probability	Consequence	Risk	Condition number	Non standard Condition	Comments
Land	solid/liquid waste	direct/indirect discharge	degradation	Unlikely	Moderate	Low	L7	<p>Develop and provide a draft Landfill Post Closure Management Program (LPCMP) at least six (6) months before the expected final receipt of waste in any landfill unit and submit to the administering authority for review and comment. The LPCMP must include details of at least the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the total waste volumes or tonnage of the landfill unit being closed; (b) a landform relief plan including the extent of the landfill footprint (c) the design of a final cover system including thickness and permeability of cover layers and any lateral drainage layers; (d) the erosion prevention system that is designed with effective drainage systems to minimise erosion and to minimise water ponding; (e) the revegetation and stabilisation program for the landfill to minimise final cover erosion and final cover species root penetration through to the waste pile; (f) the procedures for maintaining and operating any stormwater management system; (g) the procedures for maintaining and operating any leachate collection system; (h) the procedures for maintaining and operating any landfill gas collection system; (i) any proposed nuisance or wildlife control procedures; (j) the proposed land use at the authorised place during and after the rehabilitation program; and (k) the expected date the holder of this authority intends to begin rehabilitation activities and the expected timelines to implement the program. 	Closure of the landfill will be complex. It is likely that the requirements of the department will change by the time the site is ready to close. Therefore by requiring the authority holder to provide a LPCMP 6 months prior to the final receipt of the waste at any landfill unit the department has the opportunity to review and comment on the document. The reason it is conditioned that it must be done for each landfill unit is that the salt areas might be finalised prior to the putrescible/non putrescible waste areas. These conditions are considered necessary and desirable and have been drafted after consideration of the department's 2012 Guideline <i>Landfill siting, design, operation and rehabilitation</i> and current governmental policy as seen in the 2013 Guideline <i>Environmental Authority Conditions</i> , which puts the onus on the authority holder to ensure that the activity does not result in environmental harm. There is a high risk that if the rehabilitation has not been installed as designed that it may not be stable and result in failure and/or release of contaminants to the environment, which is why ongoing monitoring is required post closure.
Land	solid/liquid waste	direct/indirect discharge	degradation	Possible	Major	High	L8	<p>The LPCMP must be effective in preventing and/or minimising the likelihood of environmental harm being caused. The LPCMP must include measures and schedule timeframes to: (a) monitor the structural integrity and effectiveness of the final cover system, particularly for erosion and subsidence of the cover system; (b) monitor any leachate, surface water, receiving water and groundwater monitoring system at a frequency sufficient to detect any release of contaminants to water resources; and</p> <p>(c) monitor any landfill gas management system.</p>	

Condition Risk Matrix for We Kando application Environmental Authority EPPR01067913 and Development Permit SPDE05423513.

Interest	Hazard	Pathway	Impact	Probability	Consequence	Risk	Condition number	Non standard Condition	Comments
Land	solid/liquid waste	direct/indirect discharge	degradation	Possible	Major	High	L9	For the purposes of preventing and/or minimising the likelihood of environmental harm being caused as a result of deposition of waste (including salts), the holder of this authority must, following cessation of deposition of waste in the landfill facility, conduct post-closure management measures for: (a) For a minimum of 30 years, or as long as salt remains buried at the site, whichever is the greater; or (b) Such shorter period until it is demonstrated to the administering authority in a competent manner using factually correct information that the landfill unit(s) within the landfill facility and surrounding site are geotechnically stable and that no release of waste materials, leachate, uncontrolled landfill gas or other contaminants to the environment is likely.	As stated above there is a potential for salts to be released to land and groundwater resulting in a major environmental harm. As the salt will not degrade and will remain at the site it is important that the site is rehabilitated in a manner that prevent environmental harm from occurring as a result of the storage of the salt. As exposed geomembranes can have a 20 year life span it was concluded that 30 years of monitoring (or shorter as per the requirements of the conditions) would ascertain if the disposal of the waste is impacting environmental values. Therefore this condition is considered necessary and desirable.
Social	solid/liquid waste	direct/indirect discharge	pollution	Unlikely	Minor	Low	S1	A gatehouse must be installed at the entrance to the site or at a point that cannot be bypassed when travelling to the landfill.	This condition is considered necessary and desirable to ensure there is minimal chance for unlawful disposal of waste, disposal of wastes in a manner that could result in environmental harm and potential incidents, both environmentally and to public safety. This condition was drafted after consideration of other large landfills such as Veolia landfill at Willowbank (EPPR00573913), Bedford Street Toowoomba landfill and the departments 2012 Guideline <i>Landfill siting, design, operation and rehabilitation</i> .
Social	solid/liquid waste	direct/indirect discharge	pollution	Unlikely	Minor	Low	S2	A weighbridge must be also installed to facilitate accurate waste record keeping.	
Social	solid/liquid waste	direct/indirect discharge	nuisance	Unlikely	Minor	Low	S3	The site must be securely fenced to prevent the unauthorised entry of people or livestock.	
Social	solid/liquid waste	direct/indirect discharge	nuisance	Unlikely	Minor	Low	S4	Signs must also be prominently displayed at the landfill facility specifying: (a) that unlawful entry and unauthorised scavenging is prohibited; (b) the appropriate locations at which specified waste may be deposited and any requirements as to the deposition of such waste; (c) the waste which is permitted to be deposited at the landfill facility and advising that other waste must not be deposited at the facility; (d) that lighting of fires is prohibited; and (e) the hours and days the facility will be open for the receipt of wastes.	This condition is considered necessary and desirable to ensure there is minimal chance for unlawful disposal of waste, disposal of wastes in a manner that could result in environmental harm and potential incidents, both environmental and public safety. This condition was drafted after consideration of other large landfills such as Veolia landfill at Willowbank (EPPR00573913), Bedford Street Toowoomba landfill and the departments 2012 Guideline <i>Landfill siting, design, operation and rehabilitation</i> .
Social	solid/liquid waste	direct/indirect discharge	nuisance	Unlikely	Minor	Low	S5	Any particularly dangerous areas, such as leachate ponds, must also have signs to indicate the danger posed.	
Social	noise	direct/indirect discharge	nuisance	Possible	Minor	Low	S6	Where it is determined by an authorised person that the activity is causing an environmental nuisance at a sensitive receptor, the following action must be taken: (a) address the complaint, including the use of appropriate dispute resolution if required; and (b) immediately implement adequate abatement measures so that the activity does not result in further environmental nuisance.	The purpose of this condition is to put the onus on the authority holder to resolve environmental nuisance complaints, if the complaint has been verified by the department. This condition is considered necessary and desirable.

Condition Risk Matrix for We Kando application Environmental Authority EPPR01067913 and Development Permit SPDE05423513.

Interest	Hazard	Pathway	Impact	Probability	Consequence	Risk	Condition number	Non standard Condition	Comments
Development Permit - SPDE05423513									
Land	solid/liquid waste	direct/indirect discharge	pollution	Unlikely	Moderate	Low	L1	The holder of this authority must implement interim closure management for landfill unit(s) , specifically for the salt storage areas, that are not accepting waste. The interim closure management must include at least the following: (a) the installation of an interim cover system that is designed with effective drainage systems to minimise erosion and to minimise water ponding; and (b) a stabilisation program including practicable measures for revegetation and or mulching.	The conditions were drafted after consideration of the department's 2012 Guideline Landfill siting, design, operation and rehabilitation and current governmental policy as seen in the 2013 Guideline Environmental Authority Conditions, which puts the onus on the authority holder to ensure that the activity does not result in environmental harm. The requirement to progressively rehabilitate reduces the total exposed footprint at the site thereby reducing the potential for environmental harm. The Toowoomba Regional Council EA for the Bedford Street landfill in Toowoomba was also considered when developing these conditions as it is similar in size.
Land	solid/liquid waste	direct/indirect discharge	degradation	Unlikely	Moderate	Low	L2	Develop and provide a draft Landfill Post Closure Management Program (LPCMP) at least six (6) months before the expected final receipt of waste in any landfill unit and submit to the administering authority for review and comment. The LPCMP must include details of at least the following: (a) the total waste volumes or tonnage of the landfill unit being closed; (b) a landform relief plan including the extent of the landfill footprint (c) the design of a final cover system including thickness and permeability of cover layers and any lateral drainage layers; (d) the erosion prevention system that is designed with effective drainage systems to minimise erosion and to minimise water ponding; (e) the revegetation and stabilisation program for the landfill to minimise final cover erosion and final cover species root penetration through to the waste pile; (f) the procedures for maintaining and operating any stormwater management system; (g) the procedures for maintaining and operating any leachate collection system; (h) the procedures for maintaining and operating any landfill gas collection system; (i) any proposed nuisance or wildlife control procedures; (j) the proposed land use at the authorised place during and after the rehabilitation program; and (k) the expected date the holder of this authority intends to begin rehabilitation activities and the expected timelines to implement the program.	Closure of the landfill will be complex. It is likely that the requirements of the department will change by the time the site is ready to close. Therefore by requiring the authority holder to provide a LPCMP 6 months prior to the final receipt of the waste at any landfill unit the department has the opportunity to review and comment on the document. The reason it is conditioned that it must be done for each landfill unit is that the salt areas might be finalised prior to the putrescible/non putrescible waste areas. These conditions are considered necessary and desirable and have been drafted after consideration of the department's 2012 Guideline Landfill siting, design, operation and rehabilitation and current governmental policy as seen in the 2013 Guideline Environmental Authority Conditions, which puts the onus on the authority holder to ensure that the activity does not result in environmental harm. There is a high risk that if the rehabilitation has not been installed as designed that it may not be stable and result in failure and/or release of contaminants to the environment, which is why ongoing monitoring is required post closure.
Land	solid/liquid waste	direct/indirect discharge	degradation	Possible	Major	High	L3	The LPCMP must be effective in preventing and/or minimising the likelihood of environmental harm being caused. The LPCMP must include measures and schedule timeframes to: (a) monitor the structural integrity and effectiveness of the final cover system, particularly for erosion and subsidence of the cover system; (b) monitor any leachate, surface water, receiving water and groundwater monitoring system at a frequency sufficient to detect any release of contaminants to water resources; and (c) monitor any landfill gas management system.	



Department of
**Environment and
Heritage Protection**

17 October 2013

David Hooke
We Kando Pty Ltd
39 Lagoon Road
MORAYFIELD QLD 4506

Email: davedump@netxp.com.au

Your reference: EPPR01067913

Our reference: 256798

Application details

I refer to the application that was received by the administering authority on 12 June 2013.

Land description: 21750 Warrego Highway, BAKING BOARD QLD 4413

Lot 83 Plan LY566, Lot 170 Plan LY481 and Lot 137 Plan LY204.

Decision

Your application has been approved and your Environmental Authority (EA) EPPR01067913 is attached.

As per condition G9 of your EA, you are reminded that the activity must not be carried out until you have given financial assurance to the administering authority. Please find attached a copy of the Department of Environment and Heritage Protection's (the department) Guideline: Financial assurance under the *Environmental Protection Act 1994* to assist you with calculating financial assurance.

Please note that you may wish to consider amalgamating your existing EA known as EPPR0496413 with this EA, as the activities conducted under both EA's are interrelated.

It should be noted that an amendment may be required once the amalgamation has occurred to enable operations such as the transfer of brine from the salt disposal areas to the brine dam located on Lot 170 Plan LY481 to occur, as the existing approval is specific as to what regulated wastes can be stored.

The application and amendment forms and associated information can be found at:

<http://www.business.qld.gov.au/business/running/environment/licences-permits/forms-fees-environmental-authority>

Department of Environment and
Heritage Protection
ES - Reg Serv - Western - Twba - EPA
PO Box 731
TOOWOOMBA QLD 4350
Phone: (07) 46994333
Fax: (07) 46994399
Website www.ehp.qld.gov.au
ABN 46 640 294 485

Should you have any further enquiries, please contact Amanda Cleary on telephone (07) 4699 4371.

Yours sincerely

sch4p4(6) Personal information

Signature

17 - OCTOBER - 2013

Date

James Mackenzie
Department of Environment and Heritage Protection
Delegate of the administering authority
Environmental Protection Act 1994

Enclosed

Permit - environmental authority (reference EPPR01067913)

Guideline: Financial assurance under the *Environmental Protection Act 1994*.

RTI DL RELEASE - EHP

Notice

Decision notice

This notice is issued by the assessment manager pursuant to section 334 (decision notice) of the Sustainable Planning Act 2009.

David Hooke
We Kando Pty Ltd
39 Lagoon Road
MORAYFIELD QLD 4506

cc. Phil Berting
Chief Executive Officer
Chinchilla Customer Service Centre
PO Box 551
DALBY QLD 4405

cc. Amy MacCartie
Delegate
Natural Resources and Mines
PO Box 318
TOOWOOMBA QLD 4350

Our reference: 256798

Re: Application for development approval

1. Application details

Applicant: We Kando Pty Ltd

Date application made to the assessment manager: 12 June 2013.

Development approval applied for: development permit.

Aspect(s) of development:

Assessable development		Assessment manager reference
Material change of use of premises – For an environmentally relevant activity	Sustainable Planning Regulation 2009 – Schedule 3, Part 1, Table 2, item 1	Project Ref: 256798
Material change of use of premises – Clearing vegetation	Sustainable Planning Regulation 2009 – Schedule 7, Table 3, item 10	Project Ref: 256798

Development description(s): ERA 60-(1d) Waste disposal >200000t yr (1)(a)

Property/Location description(s): 21750 Warrego Highway, BAKING BOARD QLD 4413

Lot 83 Plan LY566; Lot 170 Plan LY481; and Lot 137 Plan LY204

The name and address of each referral agency is as follows.

Concurrence agency	Concurrence agency reference
Department of Natural Resources and Mines PO Box 318 TOOWOOMBA QLD 4350	RARP 2013/003395

2. The administering authority's decision notice for the aspect(s) of development involved with the application the subject of this notice is as follows:

The application was decided on 17 October 2013 and is approved subject to the conditions attached to this notice, and the conditions are stated to be:

- i) assessment manager conditions – SPDE05423513; and
- ii) concurrence agency conditions from the Natural Resources and Mines – RARP 2013/003395.

3. **Environmental authority**

Under section 115 of the *Environmental Protection Act 1994* the application for development approval is taken to also be an application for an environmental authority for the prescribed ERA(s).

The application for the environmental authority was decided on 17 October 2013 and is approved subject to conditions.

sch4p4(6) Personal information

Signature

17 - OCTOBER - 2013

Date

Delegate

James Mackenzie
Department of Environment and Heritage Protection
Delegate of the administering authority
Environmental Protection Act 1994

Enquiries:

Department of Environment and Heritage Protection
ES - Reg Serv - Western - Twba - EPA
PO Box 731
TOOWOOMBA QLD 4350
Phone: (07) 46994333
Fax: (07) 46994399

Attachment(s)

Attachment 1 – Development Permit No. SPDE05423513.
Attachment 2 – Concurrence agency response Notice No. RARP 2013/003395
Attachment 3 – Environmental Authority No. EPPR01067913
Information Sheet – Appeals – *Sustainable Planning Act 2009* (extract from the *Sustainable Planning Act 2009*)
Information Sheet – Appeals – Internal review and appeal to the Planning and Environment Court

Sustainable Planning Act 2009**EHP Permit ¹ number: SPDE05423513****Assessment manager:** SPDE05423513**Date application received:** 12 June 2013**Permit type:** Development permit**Date of decision:** 17 October 2013**Decision:** For a **decision notice**

the application is approved subject to conditions, and the assessment manager's conditions are stated in this permit, and any concurrence agency conditions are attached to this permit in the exact form given by the concurrence agency named on the attachment

Relevant laws and policies: *Environmental Protection Act 1994, Vegetation Management Act 1999, Sustainable Planning Act 2009.*

Jurisdiction(s): Material change of use of premises – For an environmentally relevant activity.
Sustainable Planning Regulation 2009 – Schedule 3, Part 1, Table 2, item 1.

Development Description(s)

Property/Location		Development
21750 Warrego Highway, BAKING BOARD QLD 4413	Lot 83 Plan LY566, Lot 170 Plan LY481, Lot 137 Plan LY204	ERA 60-(1d) Waste disposal >200000t yr (1)(a)

Reason(s) for inclusion of conditions

In accordance with section 289 of the *Sustainable Planning Act 2009*, the reason(s) for inclusion of conditions stated in this permit required by the concurrence agency response for the application are as follows.

The conditions are included pursuant to sections 203 to 210 of the Environmental Protection Act 1994.

¹ Permit includes licences, approvals, permits, authorisations, certificates, sanctions or equivalent/similar as required by legislation administered by the Department of Environment and Heritage Protection.

sch4p4(6) Personal information

Signature

17 - OCTOBER - 2013

Date

Delegate

James Mackenzie
Department of Environment and Heritage Protection
Delegate of the administering authority
Environmental Protection Act 1994

Enquiries:

Department of Environment and Heritage Protection
PO Box 731
TOOWOOMBA QLD 4350
Phone: (07) 46994333
Fax: (07) 46994399

RTI DL RELEASE - EHP

CONDITIONS

- L1 The holder of this authority must implement interim closure management for **landfill unit(s)**, specifically for the salt storage areas, that are not accepting waste. The interim closure management must include at least the following:

- (a) the installation of an interim cover system that is designed with effective drainage systems to minimise erosion and to minimise water ponding; and
- (b) a stabilisation program including practicable measures for revegetation and or mulching.

- L2 Develop and provide a draft Landfill Post Closure Management Program (LPCMP) at least six (6) months before the expected final receipt of waste in any **landfill unit** and submit to the administering authority for review and comment.

The LPCMP must include details of at least the following:

- (a) the total waste volumes or tonnage of the **landfill unit** being closed;
- (b) a landform relief plan including the extent of the landfill footprint
- (c) the design of a final cover system including thickness and permeability of cover layers and any lateral drainage layers;
- (d) the erosion prevention system that is designed with effective drainage systems to minimise erosion and to minimise water ponding;
- (e) the revegetation and stabilisation program for the landfill to minimise final cover erosion and final cover species root penetration through to the waste pile;
- (f) the procedures for maintaining and operating any stormwater management system;
- (g) the procedures for maintaining and operating any leachate collection system;
- (h) the procedures for maintaining and operating any landfill gas collection system;
- (i) any proposed nuisance or wildlife control procedures;
- (j) the proposed land use at the authorised place during and after the rehabilitation program; and
- (k) the expected date the holder of this authority intends to begin rehabilitation activities and the expected timelines to implement the program.

- L3 The LPCMP must be effective in preventing and/or minimising the likelihood of environmental harm being caused. The LPCMP must include measures and schedule timeframes to:

- (a) monitor the structural integrity and effectiveness of the final cover system, particularly for erosion and subsidence of the cover system;
- (b) monitor any leachate, surface water, receiving water and groundwater monitoring system at a frequency sufficient to detect any release of contaminants to water resources; and
- (c) monitor any landfill gas management system.

END OF CONDITIONS

Notice

Referral Agency Response

This notice is issued by the Department of Natural Resources and Mines (DNRM) pursuant to section 287 (concurrency agency response) of the Sustainable Planning Act 2009 ("the Act").

Environment and Heritage Protection
C/- Permit and Licence Management
GPO Box 2454
Brisbane Qld 4001

cc. We Kando Pty Ltd
39 Lagoon Road
Morayfield Qld 4506

Our reference: 2013/003395; 532427

1. Application Details

Applicant: We Kando Pty Ltd

Assessment Manager reference: SDPE05423513 (256798)

Date application referred to DNRM: 12 June 2013

Development approval applied for: Development permit

DNRM Jurisdiction: Material change of use – Clearing vegetation under the *Sustainable Planning Regulation 2009 - Schedule 7, table 3, item 10*

Development descriptions: Solid Waste Landfill Development

Property/Location description: Lots 137 LY204, 170 LY48 and 83 LY566
Western Downs Regional Council

2. The Chief Executive, Department of Natural Resources and Mines (DNRM), as a referral agency for the application, has imposed conditions on this development. Conditions are attached to this notice.

3. Approved Plans/ specifications

Document No.	Document Name	Date
RARP 2013/003395	Referral Agency Response (Vegetation) Plan	17 July 2013

4. **General advice to assessment manager**

Pursuant to sections 334 and 363 of the Act, a copy of a decision notice or negotiated decision notice issued by the assessment manager must be forwarded to DNRM as a referral agency for the relevant application at PO Box 318, Toowoomba, Qld 4350.

The State's Native Title Work Procedures provide that responsibility for assessment of native title issues for an IDAS application rests with the assessment manager. Therefore, DNRM as a referral agency for the relevant application has not provided notification to native title parties.

sch4p4(6) Personal information

Delegate
Amy MacCartie
Delegate, Chief Executive Department of Natural
Resources and Mines
Administering the *Vegetation Management Act 1999*

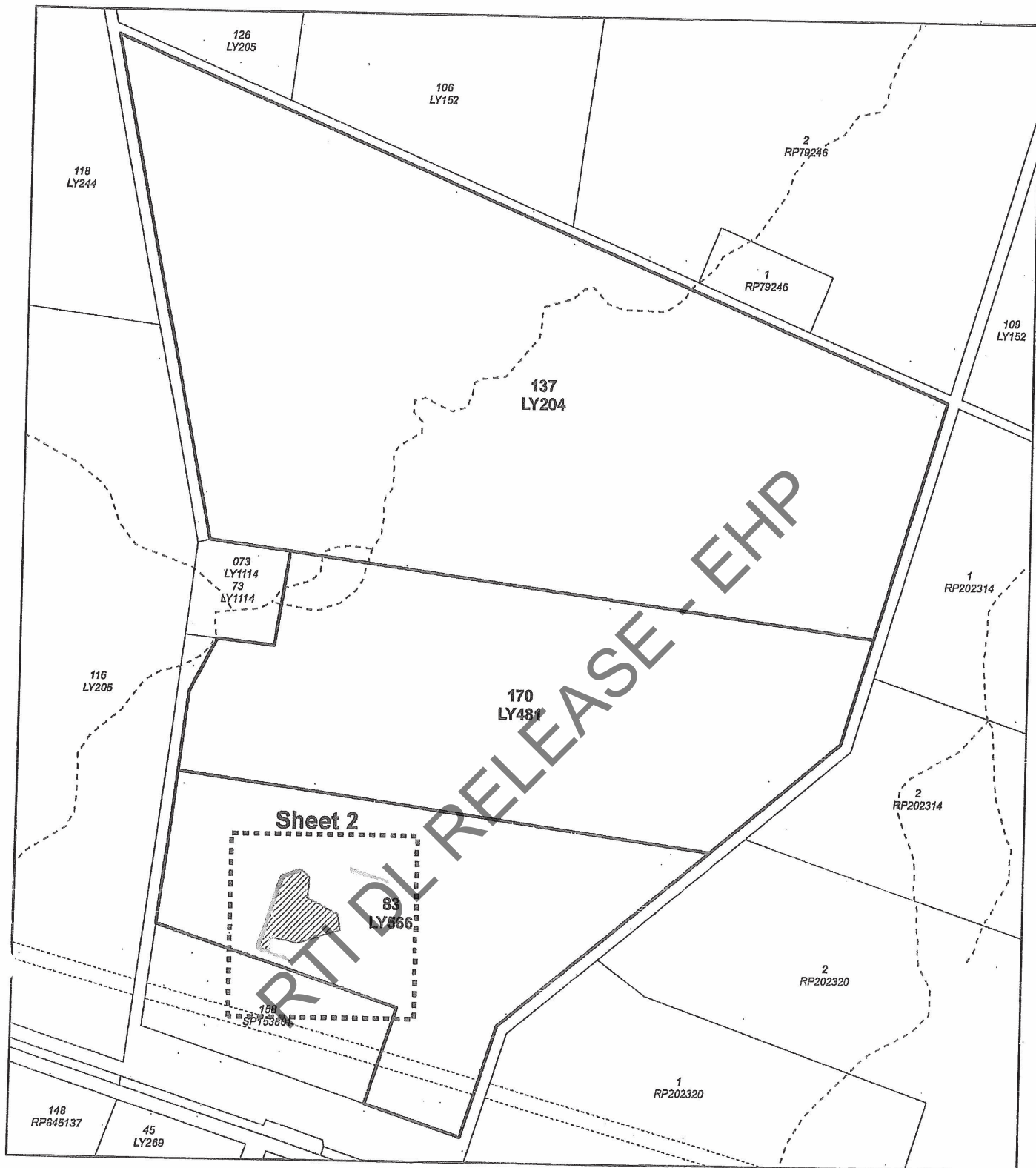
19 July 2013

Enquiries:
Rachel Waddell
Natural Resource Management Officer
Department of Natural Resources and Mines
PO Box 318, Toowoomba Qld 4350
Phone: 07 4529 1392
Fax: 07 4529 1562
Email: rachel.waddell@dnrm.qld.gov.au

Attachments

DNRM Permit Number 2013/003395

Referral Agency Response (Vegetation) Plan 2013/003395



1:12500 @ A3 size

0 100 200 400 600 800 1,000 m

Projection: UTM (MGA Zone 56)

Datum: GDA94

Note: Derived Reference Points are provided to assist in the location of the Referral Agency Response boundaries. Responsibility for locating these boundaries lies solely with the landholder and delegated contractor(s).

The property boundaries shown on this plan are APPROXIMATE ONLY. They are NOT an accurate representation of the legal boundaries.

Note: This plan must be read in conjunction with Referral Agency Response 2013/003395

LEGEND

⊕ Derived Reference Points for GPS

□ Subject Lot(s)

□ QLD DCDB

▨ Area A

■ Area B

--- Watercourse (Geoscience Australia)
13-311

Referral Agency Response (Vegetation) Plan

Plan of Areas A & B in Lot 137 on LY204,
Lot 170 on LY481 and Lot 83 on LY566

sch4p4(6) Personal information

Ecotrack No. 532427

CENTRE: TOOWOOMBA
LOCALITY OF BAKING BOARD

REGION: SOUTH
LOCAL GOVT: WESTERN DOWNS

Map Reference: 9044

Compiled from: DCDB, PVMP & NRM Notes

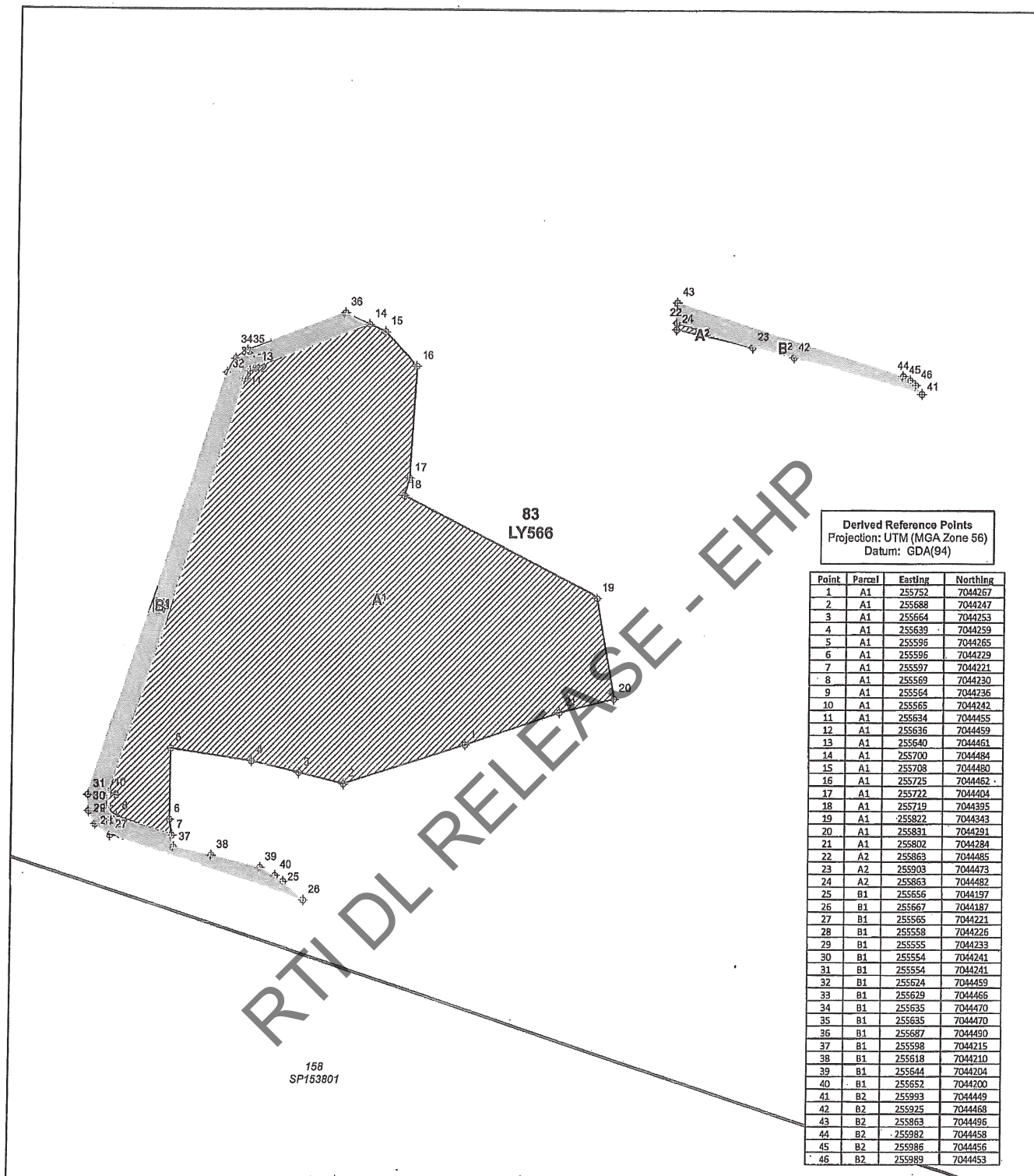
File Reference: T13/003395

Prepared by: JDC

Date: 17 July 2013



RARP
2013/003395
Sheet 1 of 2



Derived Reference Points
Projection: UTM (MGA Zone 56)
Datum: GDA(94)

Point	Parcel	Easting	Northing
1	A1	255752	7044267
2	A1	255688	7044247
3	A1	255664	7044253
4	A1	255639	7044259
5	A1	255596	7044265
6	A1	255596	7044229
7	A1	255597	7044221
8	A1	255589	7044230
9	A1	255564	7044236
10	A1	255565	7044242
11	A1	255634	7044455
12	A1	255636	7044459
13	A1	255640	7044461
14	A1	255700	7044484
15	A1	255708	7044480
16	A1	255725	7044462
17	A1	255722	7044404
18	A1	255719	7044395
19	A1	255822	7044343
20	A1	255831	7044291
21	A1	255802	7044284
22	A2	255863	7044485
23	A2	255903	7044473
24	A2	255863	7044482
25	B1	255656	7044197
26	B1	255667	7044187
27	B1	255665	7044221
28	B1	255558	7044226
29	B1	255555	7044233
30	B1	255554	7044241
31	B1	255554	7044241
32	B1	255624	7044459
33	B1	255629	7044466
34	B1	255635	7044470
35	B1	255635	7044470
36	B1	255687	7044490
37	B1	255598	7044215
38	B1	255618	7044210
39	B1	255644	7044204
40	B1	255652	7044200
41	B2	255993	7044449
42	B2	255925	7044468
43	B2	255863	7044496
44	B2	255982	7044458
45	B2	255986	7044456
46	B2	255989	7044453

1:2000 @ A3 size
0 25 50 100 150 200 m

Projection: UTM (MGA Zone 56) Datum: GDA94

Note: Derived Reference Points are provided to assist in the location of the Referral Agency Response boundaries. Responsibility for locating these boundaries lies solely with the landholder and delegated contractor(s).

The property boundaries shown on this plan are APPROXIMATE ONLY. They are NOT an accurate representation of the legal boundaries.

Note: This plan must be read in conjunction with Referral Agency Response 2013/003395

LEGEND + Derived Reference Points for GPS [] Subject Lot(s) [] QLD DCDB [] Area A (Area A1 - A2) [] Area B (Area B1 - B2) [] Watercourse (Geoscience Australia)	Referral Agency Response (Vegetation) Plan Plan of Areas A & B in Lot 137 on LY204, Lot 170 on LY481 and Lot 83 on LY566 sch4p4(6) Personal information Ecotrack No. 532427 CENTRE: TOOWOOMBA REGION: SOUTH LOCALITY OF BAKING BOARD LOCAL GOVT: WESTERN DOWNS Map Reference: 9044 Compiled from: DCDB, PVMP & NRM Notes File Reference: T13/003395 Prepared by: JDC Date: 17 July 2013	 RARP 2013/003395 Sheet 2 of 2
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Sustainable Planning Act 2009

DNRM Permit ¹ number: 2013/003395

Assessment manager reference:	SDPE05423513 (256798)
DNRM references:	eLVAS: 2013/003395 EcoTrack application number: 532427
Date application received:	12 June 2013
Permit type:	Development Permit
Date of decision:	19 July 2013
Relevant laws and policies:	Sustainable Planning Act 2009 Vegetation Management Act 1999 Concurrence Agency Policy for Material Change of Use, version 2 – 21 October 2009 Regional Vegetation Management Code for Brigalow Belt and New England Tablelands Bioregions, version 2.1 – 30 November 2012
Jurisdiction(s):	DNRM referral agency jurisdictions: Material change of use - Clearing vegetation under the Sustainable Planning Regulation 2009 - Schedule 7, table 3, item 10

Development Description:

Property/Location		Development
27150 Warrego Highway Chinchilla Qld 4413	Lots 137 LY204, 170 LY48 and 83 LY566	Material Change of Use (Solid Waste Landfill Development)

Reason for inclusion of conditions:

In accordance with section 289 of the *Sustainable Planning Act 2009*, the reason for inclusion of conditions stated in this permit required by the concurrence agency response for the application are as follows:

Conditions have been implemented to ensure the development complies with the *Vegetation Management Act 1999* and *Sustainable Planning Act 2009*.

¹ Permit includes licences, approvals, permits, authorisations, certificates, sanctions or equivalent/similar as required by legislation administered by the Department of Natural Resources and Mines.



CONDITIONS

- Clearing of remnant vegetation for new infrastructure associated with the Material Change of Use—other than fences, roads and vehicular tracks—**must only** occur within 'Area A' as identified on the Referral Agency Response (Vegetation) Plan 2013/003395, dated 17 July 2013.
- Clearing of remnant vegetation within 'Area B' as identified on the Referral Agency Response (Vegetation) Plan 2013/003395, dated 17 July 2013, **must only** occur for new fences, roads and vehicular tracks associated with the Material Change of Use.
- Clearing of remnant vegetation associated with the Material Change of Use **must not** occur outside 'Area A' and 'Area B' as identified on the Referral Agency Response (Vegetation) Plan 2013/003395, dated 17 July 2013.

END OF CONDITIONS

sch4p4(6) Personal information

Delegate

Amy MacCartie

Delegate, Chief Executive Department of Natural Resources and Mines
Administering the *Vegetation Management Act 1999*.

19 July 2013

Cleary Amanda

From: David Hooke <davedump@netxp.com.au>
Sent: Thursday, 10 October 2013 12:20 PM
To: Cleary Amanda
Subject: Chinchilla

Hi Amanda

We are happy with the conditions ,can you please continue with the approval.

Thanks

Dave

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CONFIDENTIALITY NOTICE This electronic communication (including any attachments) is intended only for use by the named addressee(s) and may contain legally privileged and/or confidential information. If you are not the intended recipient of this electronic communication, you are advised that any dissemination, distribution, copying or use of the information contained in this electronic communication (including any attachments) is strictly prohibited. If you have received this electronic communication in error, please immediately notify the sender by return electronic communication, do not use or disclose the contents, and permanently delete the original, any copies and any print-outs of this electronic communication.

RTI DL RELEASE - EHP

Cleary Amanda

From: Cleary Amanda
Sent: Wednesday, 2 October 2013 3:33 PM
To: David Hooke
Subject: We Kando draft EA conditions
Attachments: 20131002 Draft EA EPPR01067913 (2003 word).doc

Hi David

As discussed it has come to my attention that in the course of drafting the Environmental Authority (EA) I have left a condition off regarding methane concentrations in relation to landfill gas. The inclusion and associated changes are listed below and now included in the draft EA. Could you please consider this change as part of your review of the draft conditions.

If you have any questions please don't hesitate to contact me.

- v10 If methane gas levels exceeding methane concentrations referred to in condition W11 are detected, the authority holder must:
- (a) take all necessary steps to ensure protection of human health; and
 - (b) install a collection system for landfill gas to effectively:
 - (i) minimise the likelihood of any subsurface migration of landfill gas from the landfill unit; and
 - (ii) prevent or minimise any uncontrolled emission of landfill gas.
- W11 Methane concentrations must not exceed:
- (a) 25 percent of the Lower Explosive Limit (LEL) when measured in facility structures (but excluding facility structures used for landfill gas control and landfill gas recovery system components); and
 - (b) the LEL at the landfill facility boundary.

Kind Regards,
 Dr Amanda Cleary | Principal Environmental Officer
 Department of Environment and Heritage Protection (EHP)

Environmental Services & Regulation Division (ESR) Southern Region
 173 Hume Street Toowoomba
 PO Box 731, Toowoomba QLD 4350

T: 07 4699 4371 F: 07 4699 4399
 E: Amanda.Cleary@ehp.qld.gov.au
 W: www.ehp.qld.gov.au

Please note I only work Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays.

REQUEST FOR STATUTORY APPROVAL – Southern Region (West)**RSA NO.:****R S A Cover Sheet**

SNR 1053 - SPDE

SNR 1054 - EA

ENVIRONMENTAL OFFICER TO COMPLETE:TYPE OF APPROVAL OR PERMIT: extension of timeNAME OF ASSESSING OFFICER: Amanda ClearyJurisdiction: ☐ Single ☐ Multi ***

*** For Multi Jurisdiction applications please refer to the document entitled "Administration Procedure for Processing Multi-Jurisdictional Development Applications" dated 25/7/2012

☐ Pre Green Tape application – conversion to EA required ☒ Pre SARA application – DA taken to be an EA

☐ SARA application ☐ Scenario 1 ☐ Scenario 2 ☐ Scenario 3

☐ EA Only ☐ Other

☐ Environmental Protection Regulations ☒ Sustainability Planning Act

☐ Environmental Protection Act – Other

☐ Environmental Protection Act – Resource Activities (Tenure Type & number.....)

ORIGINAL TO BE SENT TO: David HookePostal address to be used: 39 Lagoon RdMorayfield 4506 QLD

☒ Normal Mail ☒ Registered Post ☐ Delivery Confirmation ☐ Express Post ☐ Email

Documents to be sent:

☐ Letter ☒ Notice ☐ Permit ☐ Info Sheet ☐ Technical Advice (SARA) ☐ Additional Attachments as below

COPY TO BE SENT TO:

☐ Normal Mail ☐ Registered Post ☐ Delivery Confirmation ☐ Express Post ☐ Email

Documents to be sent:

☐ Letter ☐ Notice ☐ Permit ☐ Info Sheet ☐ Technical Advice (SARA) ☐ Additional Attachments as below

Project Reference Number: 256798 File Number: TWB:.....SWR: 090927Permit No./Nos: EPPR 01067913 + SPDE 05423513If this permit is for a prescribed ERA, does it require financial assurance to be lodged: ☐ Yes ☒ No**DECISION:**☒ Approved☐ Not ApprovedManager's Signature: [Signature] sch4p4(6) Personal information File A Date Approved: 25/08/13

ESO TO COMPLETE:

IS APPLICANT A SUITABLE OPERATOR: ☒ Yes ☐ No ☐ N/A

- ☐ Smart eDA updated ☒ Tracking spread sheet updated *done*
- ☐ FA to be recorded (prescribed ERA) ☒ Ecotrack timeframes entered *done*
- ☐ Permits spread sheet updated including:
- ☐ For standard ERA 16 EAs – record on appropriate tab
- ☐ If surrendered/cancelled/suspended – remove from Reg Cert or EA tab and record on appropriate tab
- ☐ If Surrendered/Cancelled/Suspended – move docs in Public Register G Drive
- ☐ For SARA applications (not entered into Ecotrack) email documents (PDF and Word versions) to ToowoombaSARA@dsdip.qld.gov.au
- ☐ Email notification to Waste.Track@ehp.qld.gov.au when surrendering, cancelling or suspending an EA with waste vehicles
- ☐ If amendment etc. check that previous versions of the permit have correct status (also check permits with different numbers). Also if appropriate, check that annual return entries are correct and on the correct version of the permit.
- ☐ Copies of PINs must be sent to GPO Box 2454, Brisbane QLD 4001 - Attn: Infringements and emailed to Infringement.Notices@ehp.qld.gov.au.
- ☐ Suspensions by Application: To suspend a permit use the "Actions" menu, "Suspend Permit". This screen does not have the capacity to put an end date, therefore local processes will need to be implemented to re-activate the permit once the period has expired. An email will need to be sent to the Ecotrack Help Desk requesting them to change the status back to "current" – this will ensure that Annual Return reminders will be processed. Update Permits spread sheet to correctly reflect status of the permit.

ADMIN STAFF TO COMPLETE:

Please do not send out any internal memos/assessment reports/checklists. Multi application responses are to be issued collectively.

- ☒ Green copy for file ☒ Scan and save to Keeper
- ☐ Green copy for Public Register plastic sleeve ☐ Scan and save to G Drive Public Register
- ☒ Scan and email to *amanda* ☒ Scan and upload to Ecotrack
- ☐ For SARA applications not entered into Ecotrack (e.g. technical advice) please scan and upload documents into Ecotrack against the corresponding EA
- ☒ File a copy of this checklist

Registered Post No. if applicable:..... (please attach sticker to file copy of documentation)

Date Posted: ____/____/____

Date scanned/emailed if multi jurisdiction: ____/____/____

☐ Additional request/s as below:

OTHER INFORMATION:

COMPLETED BY: DATE:

COMMENTS: File A 49 of 61

REGISTERED POST – SENDER TO KEEP
553395043010

Notice

Extension of decision making period

This notice is issued by the administering authority, pursuant to section 318 (decision making period) of the Sustainable Planning Act 2009.

We Kando Pty Ltd
39 Lagoon Road
MORAYFIELD QLD 4506

Our reference: SPDE05423513 (256798)

Attention Mr David Hooke

Re: Application for development approval – extension of decision making period

1. The assessment manager, has extended the decision making period by not more than 20 business days to 24 October 2013 for the following application.
2. **Application details**

Assessment manager ref: SPDE05423513 (256798)

Date application made or referred to the assessment manager: 12 June 2013

Aspects of development:

Assessable development		Assessment manager reference
Development Approval for a MCU involving an ERA.	Sustainable Planning Regulation 2009 – Schedule 3, Part 1, Table 2, item 1	SPDE05423513

Property/Location description(s):

Street address - 21750 Warrego Highway, BAKING BOARD QLD 4413

Lot/Plan - Lot 83 Plan LY566, Lot 170 Plan LY481, Lot 137 Plan LY204

Notice
Extension of the relevant period

sch4p4(6) Personal information

Signature

25 - SEPT - 2013

Date

Delegate

James Mackenzie
Department of Environment and Heritage Protection
Delegate of the administering authority
Environmental Protection Act 1994

Enquiries:

Amanda Cleary
Department of Environment and Heritage Protection
PO Box 731
TOOWOOMBA QLD 4350
Phone: (07) 46994333
Fax: (07) 46994399

RTI DL RELEASE - EHP

Cleary Amanda

From: Mackenzie James
Sent: Tuesday, 24 September 2013 3:07 PM
To: Cleary Amanda
Subject: RE: We Kando draft conditions

Hi Amanda,

I think that we can accept their request to remove the requirement for a leachate collection system as a specific condition. As long as they cover this off the reasons why / why not in their LMP I think we can be satisfied. Do we want to put in a condition that states something along the lines of 'The LMP must describe the method for collection, removal and treatment of any leachate generated, or justify if this is not required.' – or maybe this is being too prescriptive.

Come round if you wish to discuss,

Regards,

James

From: Cleary Amanda
Sent: Tuesday, 24 September 2013 2:24 PM
To: Mackenzie James
Subject: We Kando draft conditions

Hi James

I have reviewed We Kando's suggested changes to the draft conditions for the ERA 60 regulated waste disposal EA.

I have made a couple of amendments to the draft conditions and would appreciate your comments prior to me issuing a response to the client.

- Amending the day noise limit as discussed to 50 dB(A). Increasing the noise limit is unlikely to result in nuisance due to the location of the site and distance to sensitive receptors.
- Removing condition W2 which gave prescriptive direction about burial of special wastes eg asbestos. As there are conditions relating to harm and nuisance and also addressed under the *Work Health and Safety Regulation 2011*.
- I have also reviewed and amended conditions W3 and W4 but I am still undecided on the requirement for a leachate collection system for the salt areas.

The proponent only wants to put in a leachate collection system for the general waste not the salt areas because "due regard to minimising the infiltration of stormwater through cover/capping works....the salt would not produce moisture or would generally not retain moisture above the field capacity of the material. Regardless, it is expected that small quantities of interstitial water would exist within the product salt matrix, which would eventually infiltrate to the base of the stockpile. Such moisture would be encouraged to bleed from the toe of the pile during operation, although smaller quantities remaining within the stockpile may accumulate in some areas above the liner"

The proponent has based the design of the salt areas as not having a leachate collection system because of the above mentioned reasons. The question is: is this a valid reason to amend this condition?

W3 A Leachate Management Plan (LMP) must be designed by a suitably qualified person and implemented by the authority holder. The LMP must be submitted to the administering authority at least 60 days prior to the commissioning of each landfill unit. If the administering authority provides any comment on the monitoring

program within 21 days of receiving the document, the holder of this authority must have due regard to those comments when implementing the monitoring program.

- W4 The LMP must incorporate a system of a performance capability being equivalent to the following system:
- (a) an engineered earthen liner¹ of at least 0.6m thickness, placed in at least two layers, achieving a maximum permeability of not greater than 1×10^{-9} m/s; and
 - (b) a flexible membrane liner consisting of high density polyethylene (HDPE)² of at least 1.5mm thickness, installed above the engineered earthen liner and in direct and uniform contact with these layers; and
 - (c) a leachate collection system capable of maintaining the level of leachate over the uppermost layer in the lining at not greater than 0.3 m; and
 - (d) water quality monitoring of surface water, vadose zone water and groundwater, which allows for a periodic assessment of the system performance during the operational and post-closure care periods.

Note

¹ The engineered earthen liner may be replaced with an alternative, equivalent performing medium such as a less permeable, geosynthetic clay liner (GCL) material of equivalent performance in terms of seepage through the liner.

² The HDPE membrane can also be replaced by other synthetic membranes of equivalent performance capability for the containment of gas.

Kind Regards,
 Dr Amanda Cleary | Principal Environmental Officer
 Department of Environment and Heritage Protection (EHP)

Environmental Services & Regulation Division (ESR) Southern Region
 173 Hume Street Toowoomba
 PO Box 731, Toowoomba QLD 4350

T: 07 4699 4371 F: 07 4699 4399
 E: Amanda.Cleary@ehp.qld.gov.au
 W: www.ehp.qld.gov.au

Please note I only work Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays.

Cleary Amanda

From: David Hooke <davedump@netxp.com.au>
Sent: Monday, 23 September 2013 2:52 PM
To: Cleary Amanda
Subject: Fwd: RE: 20130919 Draft Conditions EPPR01067913

Hi Amanda
 Can you please have a look at these point for me.
 Thanks
 Dave

----- Original Message -----

Subject: RE: 20130919 Draft Conditions EPPR01067913

Date: Sun, 22 Sep 2013 23:48:48 +0000

From: Allan Watson <AllanW@atcwilliams.com.au>

To: David Hooke <davedump@netxp.com.au>

CC: Pat Navin <PatN@atcwilliams.com.au>

Dave

Comments from Pat and myself with respect to the draft conditions for Chinchilla provided as follows:

ERA

It should be confirmed with DEHP that the draft conditions relate to the Environmental Relevant Activity (ERA) that has been applied for, that is:

ERA 60(1)(a) Threshold(d) Waste disposal, operating a facility for disposing of greater than 200,000 tonnes of regulated waste and any, or any combination, of general waste, limited regulated waste, and if the facility is in a scheduled area, no more than 5 tonnes of untreated clinical waste in a year.

as it is unclear whether the draft conditions relate to the above ERA.

General Conditions

Draft Condition G7 requires the notification of a breach of a condition of the environmental authority. Is there a difference between the requirements of this conditions and the intent of Draft Condition S7 related to "Notification"? *removed condition S6 & S7*

There are 2 draft conditions under draft condition G11 that require numbering. ✓

Noise Conditions

The note under the Table 1: Noise Limits is missing the word "to" between the words used and define on the first line. ✓

The expectation on noise limits for 7am to 6pm was 50dB(A), with reference to the EPP Noise. The proposed limit of 40dB(A) is therefore queried. *changed to 50*

Groundwater Conditions

Draft condition WA8 has a series of lettered bullet points, however, should bullet points (c) through (f) be tabbed further, as they all related to bullet point (b)? ✓

These draft conditions also refer to "landfill unit", which is defined in the definitions as "a discrete area of land or an excavation that receives solid waste." However, "solid waste" is not defined and does it include product salt and waste salt? ✓ salt is solid ∴ no need to change 'standard' definition

Waste Conditions

Draft Condition W2 refers to special burial for non-domestic putrescible waste, implying that receipt of such waste (including, as an example, front lift bins from mine camps/camp mess waste) would require immediate covering. This requirement is understandable when the waste is highly odorous (such as poultry waste etc), ✓ however is a demand for routine receipt of other wastes. Clarification on this condition is sought. removed too prescriptive

Leachate Conditions

Draft Condition W4 implies the requirement of a leachate collection system for all elements under the application. Does this imply that the product and waste salt containment systems require such a system? This contrasts to the current development concept, with no systems proposed for either area. Clarification is sought. No its up to your LMP

Draft condition W4(d) refers to water quality monitoring of "vadose zone water". Is this referring to the leak detection system, or is a dedicate vadose monitoring system expected? In the latter, what would be the expectation in terms of monitoring installation and instrumentation? unsaturated zone between surface & water table
Yes. As per the Leachate Management Plan

Draft condition W7 requires the results and analysis of leachate monitoring to be submitted to the administering authority when requested. It is proposed that leachate monitoring from the solid waste landfill would be carried out annually, in relation to the similar suite of parameters as proposed for groundwater (refer Groundwater Monitoring Plan as part of application). Clarification to this approach is sought. it is up to proponent

Rehabilitation - Landfill Unit(s) Interim Closure Management

In draft condition L3b), should there be a / between and, and or? No

Social - Notification

The cross reference under draft condition S7 should be S6, not S1. removed

Definitions

It is unclear why there is a definition for "non-putrescible waste landfill", as the application was for an "operating a facility for disposing of greater than 200,000 tonnes of regulated waste and any, or any combination, of general waste, limited regulated waste". removed

There are 2 "regulated waste" definitions and 2 "special burial of waste". removed b'c condⁿ removed
Could the word "internal" be deleted from the definition of "third party auditor" and the word "suitably" be changed to "appropriately", to link it to the definition for an "appropriately qualified person" definition? ✓

Further, throughout the document the word "suitably" has been used, should this be replaced with "appropriately" to link it to the definition? ✓

Regards

Allan Watson

Senior Principal



T: +617 3352 7222 | F: +617 3856 3574
1/446 Enoggera Road (PO Box 43) Alderley, Queensland 4051, AUSTRALIA
a.watson@atcwilliams.com.au | www.atcwilliams.com.au

From: David Hooke [<mailto:davedump@netxp.com.au>]
Sent: Thursday, 19 September 2013 3:31 PM
To: Allan Watson
Cc: Pat Navin
Subject: Fwd: 20130919 Draft Conditions EPPR01067913

----- Original Message -----

Subject: 20130919 Draft Conditions EPPR01067913
Date: Thu, 19 Sep 2013 12:59:13 +1000
From: Cleary Amanda <Amanda.Cleary@ehp.qld.gov.au>
To: David Hooke <davedump@netxp.com.au>

Hi David

Please find attached a copy of the draft conditions for your landfill application.

Could you please review the conditions and provide comments to me by close of business Monday 23 September. If this is not possible, and you require more time to review or discuss the conditions this, it is possible but the department will need to extend the decision making timeframe for at least 10 business days.

you have any questions please give me a call.

Kind Regards,
Dr Amanda Cleary | Principal Environmental Officer
Department of Environment and Heritage Protection (EHP)

Environmental Services & Regulation Division (ESR) Southern Region
173 Hume Street Toowoomba
PO Box 731, Toowoomba QLD 4350

T: 07 4699 4371 F: 07 4699 4399
E: Amanda.Cleary@ehp.qld.gov.au
W: www.ehp.qld.gov.au

Please note I only work Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays.

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RTI DL RELEASE - EHP

Cleary Amanda

From: David Hooke <davedump@netxp.com.au>
Sent: Thursday, 19 September 2013 3:13 PM
To: Cleary Amanda
Subject: Fwd: INFORMATION REQUEST - CLARIFICATION

----- Original Message -----

Subject: INFORMATION REQUEST - CLARIFICATION

Date: Thu, 19 Sep 2013 02:53:33 +0000

From: Allan Watson <AllanW@atcwilliams.com.au>

To: David Hooke <davedump@netxp.com.au>

THE KANDO PTY LTD – ENGINE ROAD WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITY
RESPONSE TO INFORMATION REQUEST
(REF: ATCW REPORT – 112388/R04-C, dated 16 August 2014)

Dave

We refer to the request for further clarification with respect to the above application, and provide our input herein:

1. Confirming that it is proposed that the Product Salt Storage facility will incorporate a leak detection system, without a leachate collection system being included. The leak detection system has been included as a result of proximity to the creekline, and provided as a “belts and braces” approach.

Based on the principles of mono-cell development, it is intended that placement of the salt product would occur with due regard to minimising the infiltration of stormwater through cover/capping works. Furthermore, in contrast to general waste materials, the salt would not produce moisture or would generally not retain moisture above the field capacity of the material. Regardless, it is expected that small quantities of interstitial water would exist within the product salt matrix, which would eventually infiltrate to the base of the stockpile. Such moisture would be encouraged to bleed from the toe of the pile during operation, although smaller quantities remaining within the stockpile may accumulate in some areas above the liner. Although not expected to be at any depth, and therefore without significant head being applied, any flaws within the liner may be subject to low rate leakage. Such discharge would be intercepted by the leak detection system.

A further consideration for the inclusion of leak detection, is that the proximity to the creekline may encourage local groundwater rise subject to extreme rainfall events. Although expected to remain at depth (i.e. expecting not to rise to within a depth of the liner), the leak detection system allows early detection of any minor release from the impoundment, prior to any opportunity for reaching groundwater at depth. This system is therefore an early warning system that can be used to detect any liner issues that can be managed prior to the opportunity for release to the wider environment.

2. Similar to the product salt storage as described above, a leachate collection system would not be included. In contrast however, given the distance to the adjacent creekline, elevation of groundwater subject to extreme rainfall conditions is less likely (or at the least the magnitude of rise would likely be less), and due to the low permeability sequences underlying the area and with a substantial depth to groundwater expected to remain, a leak detection system would not be required as an early warning system. As outlined in the information response, any leaks would be measured by groundwater

monitoring. In addition, observations would be maintained to detect any surface expression around the edges of the area (with migration along the interface between line and subgrade likely to be a preferred seepage pathway due to low permeability sequences).

We trust that this meets your current requirements.

Regards

Allan Watson

Senior Principal



T: +617 3352 7222 | F: +617 3856 3574 (M) Personal Information
1/446 Enoggera Road (PO Box 43) Alderley, Queensland 4051, AUSTRALIA
a.watson@atcwilliams.com.au | www.atcwilliams.com.au

From: David Hooke [<mailto:davedump@netxp.com.au>]
Sent: Thursday, 19 September 2013 9:28 AM
To: Allan Watson
Cc: Pat Navin
Subject: Fwd: Clarrification

----- Original Message -----

Subject: Clarrification

Date: Thu, 19 Sep 2013 09:03:40 +1000

From: Cleary Amanda <Amanda.Cleary@ehp.qld.gov.au>

To: David Hooke <davedump@netxp.com.au>

Good morning David

I am confused about the leak detection drains in the product salt and waste salt area.

In the information response on page 16 it states that there will be drains in the waste salt cells because of their proximity to the creek, but not for the waste salt because it is located much further away from the creek.

However in the next paragraph it state there will be no leachate drainage system for either the product or waste salt areas (see below).

I am confused as to the difference between leakage of the liner and the production of leachate.

Does it mean that the leak detection is purely to identify if the liner has leaked? and is leachate production in the bottom of the cells unlikely due to the homogeneity of the material?

Can you please provide comment/clarification on this matter.

Thank you

Page 16: Response to Information Request

"leak detection drains are included in the product salt storage area due to the proximity of Stockyard Creek in the unlikely event of leakage from the storage area. Leak detection drains are provided to indicate the presence of leakage from the storage and would enable management of this leakage prior to reaching the creekline as the nearest

receiving environment. It is also indicated that justification for exclusion of leak detection could be made if located further away from the creekline, on the basis that the risk of reaching this environment is low, contributed by the very low permeability of natural sequences.

Based on the above, leak detection drainage is not considered necessary for the waste salt disposal for the reason that Stockyard Creek is located at a distance from the area (some 1,300m). Considering the geology of the site and the low permeability of the underlying soil/rock, the likelihood of a leak from the waste salt disposal area reaching Stockyard Creek is extremely low. Further justification is that the disposal area is considerably smaller and of less capacity than the product salt area.

It is noted that neither the waste salt disposal or product salt storage facilities incorporate leachate drainage systems. This is because the salt material in both instances is relatively homogeneous, and due to the coarse particle size, provide a level of permeability that would contribute to drainage of leachate, if required. Under effective operating conditions, the potential for take up of moisture into the salt profile would be minimal, therefore the recovery of leachate would not be required. The principles of mono-cell development, given the homogeneity of the material have been applied in relation to this aspect."

Page 24 of application report

Following excavation, leak detection drains would be constructed across the finished floor at 50 m nominal centres. Drains would be some 300 mm deep and 600 mm wide, and backfilled using aggregate or shredded tyres. The drains would report to a temporary concrete sump located to the northern corner of the cell.

Kind Regards,
Dr Amanda Cleary| Principal Environmental Officer
Department of Environment and Heritage Protection (EHP)

Environmental Services & Regulation Division (ESR) Southern Region
173 Hume Street Toowoomba
PO Box 731, Toowoomba QLD 4350

T: 07 4699 4371 F: 07 4699 4399
Amanda.Cleary@ehp.qld.gov.au

W: www.ehp.qld.gov.au

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Cleary Amanda

From: Cleary Amanda
Sent: Thursday, 19 September 2013 12:59 PM
To: David Hooke
Subject: 20130919 Draft Conditions EPPR01067913
Attachments: 20130919 Draft Conditions EPPR01067913.docx

Hi David

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If you have any questions please give me a call.

Kind Regards,
Dr Amanda Cleary | Principal Environmental Officer
Department of Environment and Heritage Protection (EHP)

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